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Gersasimov on FRG Talks, Lithuanian Congress

LD2510174888 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS—The Soviet-West German talks in Moscow are proceeding successfully, chief of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Gennadiy Gerasimov said at a briefing here today. He enumerated the many documents on cooperation signed on Monday between Soviet organizations and West German firms. Representatives of these firms accompany FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl on an official visit to the USSR. The main documents will be signed today, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Touching upon the Constituent Congress of the Lithuanian Movement for Perestroyka held in Vilnius on October 22-23, Gennadiy Gerasimov noted that some reports of the Western mass media mentioned a "nationalist congress". "This definition is viewed in Vilnius as wrong and aimed at stirring up interethnic friction in Lithuania, the more so since there is indeed uneasiness of the non-Lithuanian population of the republic with regard to the movement", the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Gennadiy Gerasimov described as groundless the assertions of the United States that Moscow is spreading a lie about trade in parts of children's bodies. He recalled that the Soviet mass media published reports about the buying of children in Latin American countries with a view to possibly using parts of their bodies for transplants in the USA. But as it had already been noted, such reports were published with references to Western sources.

There would be no need to raise this question again, if it were not for a commentary of the Voice of America broadcast this morning, the commentary reflecting the stand of the Government of the USA which again contained accusations levelled at the USSR, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "Where does the U.S. Administration come in? Nobody hinted that those who buy and sell children have an official blessing to do so. And deplorably, there are vile and avaricious persons everywhere. Why shouldn't we together express indignation over this practice instead of looking, as is an old custom, for a 'Soviet misinformer'"?

Speaking at the briefing, Director of the Sociology Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences Vladimir Yadov announced the data of a public opinion poll of citizens of Moscow and the FRG. The poll was held shortly before Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to the Soviet Union by the Sociology Institute and the Group of the Study of Voters' Conduct in the city of Mannheim.

More than 85 percent of people polled in the FRG and some 40 percent of the poll in Moscow regard the current state of Soviet-West German relations as good or very good. And 85.8 percent of citizens of the FRG and 75.8 percent of Muscovites are of the opinion that these relations improved after Mikhail Gorbachev had become general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

According to results of the poll, over 80 percent of citizens of the FRG do not believe that the USSR poses a military threat. Nearly 70 percent of people in Moscow do not believe that there is a threat from the FRG. The overwhelming majority of the polled (87.5 percent in Moscow and 83.9 percent in the FRG) hold that economic relations between the two countries should be more intensive.

'International Review' on Visits, U.S. Elections

PM2610090788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Oct 88 Second Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "International Review": "The World This Week"]

[Text] We have long been used to the fact that when we open a newspaper we see in the first few pages reports on visits to Moscow by prominent foreign visitors. Heads of state and government, ministers, and leaders of parties and social organizations come to our country to discuss questions of bilateral relations and the most important problems of international life. These activated links of our country reflect the general dynamic development of Soviet foreign policy and the positive results of restructuring, which is increasingly embracing the sphere of international relations. Freed from the elements of dogmatism and subjectivism and based on the principles of the new thinking, Soviet foreign policy offers broad prospects for the attainment of mutually beneficial accords with other countries and for the expansion of collaboration with them in the interests of peace and progress.

Roads Leading to Moscow [subhead]

The past few days in Moscow have been particularly busy with vigorous foreign policy activity. The previous week Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky and Italian Prime Minister Ciriaco de Mita paid official visits to our country. Taking into account the forthcoming visit to Moscow by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the foreign press writes that "this fall the USSR is making great efforts to strengthen its ties with Western Europe." But Moscow's foreign policy activity is not confined solely to Europe, even though this area is very important to us. Evidence of that was provided by last week's state visit to our country by President Jose Sarney of Brazil, head of the largest developing state in the Western Hemisphere.

Brazil is now experiencing a period of democratic renewal. Moreover it is no coincidence that the first meeting ever between the two countries' highest leaders took place at this particular time. In his speech during

the Kremlin reception, M.S. Gorbachev said: "I think the fact that this visit has taken place at this particular time is no coincidence. It is the result of consideration of the new processes in the world—albeit from different parts of the world community."

The Soviet-Brazilian talks, in which the heads of state were joined by ministers, experts, and other leading figures from the two countries, were marked by a friendly character and constructiveness. They ended with the signing of a whole series of documents aimed at expanding cooperation between the two countries in the most diverse spheres, from economic and technical cooperation to collaboration in the peaceful exploration and use of space. The discussions revealed the two countries' parallel and, on a number of occasions, similar thrusts with regard to a number of priority tasks of international security. The overall result of the visit was the "Declaration on the Principles of Cooperation for the Sake of Peace and International Cooperation" signed by M.S. Gorbachev and J. Sarney. This document represents a substantial contribution to the establishment of new forms of international contact in present-day conditions and enriches the experience of cooperation among states belonging to different sociopolitical systems.

Last week Mieczyslaw Franciszek Rakowski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, paid a short working visit to Moscow. He was received by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and held talks with N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Attention was focused on the examination of topical questions of Soviet-Polish cooperation and prospects for its development.

Restructuring in the USSR is arousing heightened interest in our country among the broad strata of the international public and at the same time confronts politicians abroad with the question of how to act in the new conditions. This problem formed the theme of the unofficial meeting of EEC states' foreign ministers held in the Greek city of Ioannina. After a detailed discussion of East-West relations, the majority of the participants reached the conclusion that the new processes in the USSR and other socialist countries are prompting positive responses from the EEC. But the meeting did not achieve complete unanimity. The British representative tried to dampen his colleagues' enthusiasm by calling for the "maximum caution." This actually means, as the British press explains, not hurrying to expand trade and economic ties with the Soviet Union and stepping up the modernization of NATO's nuclear armaments. According to THE GUARDIAN, this position by London is not supported by the majority of members of the WEU and can only lead to Britain's isolation.

The most far-sighted statesmen understand that as a result of recent important changes, opportunities have appeared for decisive steps along the path toward a rational and secure world. This point was well made by Jagat Mehta, prominent Indian diplomat and former secretary for external affairs. In a little more than 3 years, he writes, restructuring in the Soviet Union has "ended 40 years of international policy stagnation. It presents many people with the question of whether the cold war was not a monstrous piece of insanity. The era of unrelenting ideological, political, and strategic rivalry and the desire to outdo others is perhaps drawing to a close."

Lessons of the Crisis [subhead]

Twenty-six years is not a round figure. Nevertheless, it is quite appropriate to recall what happened in October 1962. I can still visualize those overcast autumn days in New York. The tense faces of the Americans at the AP building trying to make sense of the news on the teletype machines. The big newspaper headlines screaming out that the distance between the Soviet transporter ships en route to Cuba and the U.S. fleet sent to intercept them was diminishing. It seemed to many people at that time that nuclear war was about to break out.

It all began when U.S. reconnaissance aircraft flying over Cuba spotted Soviet missiles on the island. They had been supplied under an accord between the two governments on strengthening Cuba's defense capability. The U.S. threat to the small country's independence was real. A year earlier the CIA had attempted the Bay of Pigs invasion and there were continuing statements to the effect that Washington would go to any lengths to settle accounts with the Cuban revolution. Washington used the information about the Soviet missiles to mount the most acute international crisis. On 23 October President Kennedy announced a sea blockade of Cuba and stressed that the "strict quarantine on all offensive military equipment" was only the first step in the measures planned by the U.S. Armed Forces.

It is well known now that the Pentagon was eager to cross swords with the Soviet Union. But fortunately, the youthful U.S. President was sensible enough to understand what "resolute actions" would mean. In an active diplomatic dialogue between the USSR and the United States, the search for a compromise solution began. And one was found. The Soviet Union agreed to the verifiable withdrawal of the Soviet missiles from Cuba, and the United States promised to lift the naval quarantine measures and gave assurances that it would not invade Cuba.

The two countries' leaders—N.S. Khrushchev and J. Kennedy—had sufficient realism and wisdom to take a coordinated step back from the nuclear brink. The world breathed a huge sigh of relief. The Caribbean missile crisis was a powerful and even psychological impetus not only to the leaders of the two countries but also to

millions of people throughout the world. It was during those days, I think, that the public began to realize that nuclear war would be a catastrophe for mankind and that the only way out for the peoples was to bring those diabolical weapons under control, better still to eliminate them. That understanding continued to grow and led 25 years later to the first step in the sphere of real nuclear disarmament—the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles.

In the Home Stretch [subhead]

America's gaze is usually fixed on all four corners of the globe. After all, in Washington's view there are "American interests" everywhere. But the situation is somewhat different this time. America's gaze is turned inward, the country is absorbed with the upheavals of the presidential election campaign. That campaign is entering the home stretch. In 2 weeks, on 8 November, Americans will go to the polling booths where they will pull the handles of the special voting machines they use to elect the country's new president and vice-president. The long election marathon, which began back in February and has lasted more than 9 months, is coming to an end, having reduced the range of contenders, sifted out the losers, and swallowed up a vast amount of energy and resources.

In the past we have often been sarcastic about the way elections are run in America, calling them a "circus".... But for all the elements of "show" typical of U.S. politics, this is serious business. After all, Americans are electing the head of state and the government (he is the supreme commander of the country's armed forces) and at the same time not only his running mate but the entire House of Representatives, one-third of the Senate, and the governors and deputies of the legislative assemblies of many states. In brief, the leading structure is being formed which will to a large extent determine the correlation of political forces in the country.

Today, 15 days before the voting, the situation is that the Republicans seem to have a good chance of keeping the country's top elected post in their hands. According to recent opinion polls the Republicans' candidate—the current vice president, George Bush—is ahead of his rival, Governor Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts. According to figures received by ABC in conjunction with THE WASHINGTON POST, 52 percent of the voters prefer Bush and 45 percent Dukakis.

The U.S. election struggle always springs surprises. It is still 2 weeks to polling day and, as Bush warns his supporters, it is too soon to celebrate victory. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the Democratic candidate's election campaign, which began very successfully, has for some reason "run out of steam," as the Americans say. Why is it that after leading 2 months ago, the governor of Massachusetts began to fall further and further behind? I believe Bush is being helped primarily by the good state of the country's economy and the fall in inflation and unemployment. (Although in the long term the U.S. economic prospects appear very alarming.) He has also been helped by an upsurge in President Reagan's popularity: Whereas at the beginning of the year the vast majority of the electors considered a change in the administration's policy necessary, now almost half of the electorate are prepared to vote for its continuation.

I believe the leaders of the Republican candidate's election campaign judged more accurately the mood of the ordinary American, who traditionally prefers politicians who cannot be suspected of softness. Bush's emphasis on the fact that he will build his foreign policy on a basis of strength while also resolutely combating crime within the country impresses many people in the United States. At the same time this approach makes it possible to portray the Democratic rival as a "liberal," "weak," and a "disarmer"—unforgivable sins in the eyes of the "man on the street."

It was that hard line and bellicose stand which Bush took in Fulton, Missouri, last week. The very choice of the venue indicated the speaker's intentions. Forty-two years ago Churchill's "iron curtain" speech in Fulton inaugurated the cold war—that period when the world was split into opposing military-political blocs, the period of the arms race, of ideological fanaticism, and of international tension, a period which cost mankind so dearly.

The vice president's speech seemed a strange mixture of bellicose rhetoric and a recognition of real facts. He did not forget the changes in the Soviet Union, spoke approvingly about the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles which has begun, and declared the U.S. intention to strive for a further reduction in strategic armaments. But these sensible thoughts and evaluations were outweighed by the hostile attacks on socialism and the calls not to back down on any account from the policy of "peace through strength."

It is to be hoped that Bush's Fulton speech is more a tactical ploy than a serious program. After all, one cannot seriously count on the achievements of accords in such a very important matter as arms reduction without taking into account the other side's interests, without reciprocity, and without a desire for equal security. Let us note that both contenders for the presidency in the United States support the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-and Shorter-Range Missiles and promise to go even further along the path of reducing the two countries' nuclear arsenals.

It is up to the Americans themselves to decide who they want as the White House boss for the next 4 years. We hope that regardless of who becomes the new U.S. president, the constructive Soviet-U.S. dialogue will develop as successfully as possible for the good of our

two countries and the good of the whole world. The lessons of history call for this. This is demanded by the realities of our world, as it approaches the third millennium.

UN Commission Holds Constituent Meeting

LD2110021188 Mosscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS—The constituent meeting of the Commission on the Activity of the United Nations Organisation, formed in the framework of the United Nations Association in the USSR, was held past Thursday.

The meeting discussed the commission's aims and tasks. It plans to promote the widening of cooperation of the Soviet public with the United Nations Organisation and its specialised bodies. Doctor of History Viktor Israelyan, consulting professor of the Diplomacy Academy of the USSR Foreign Ministry, was elected the commission's chairman.

CEMA-Nicaragua Cooperation Panel Meets

PM2110140188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 88 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] The fifth session of the mixed commission for cooperation between CEMA and Nicaragua was held in Leipzig (GDR) 12-14 October.

Representatives of the CEMA countries and Nicaragua, the executive secretaries of the sides on the mixed commission, and experts from the countries involved participated in the session.

The leaders of the CEMA and Nicaraguan delegations participating in the commission session were received by G. Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR permanent CEMA representative.

The mixed commission examined progress in the fulfillment of decisions and recommendations adopted at its fourth session, and the state of and prospects for economic and technical cooperation between the CEMA countries and Nicaragaua; measures to develop it further were agreed on. There was also a discussion of questions connected with improving the mechanism of multilateral cooperation between the CEMA countries and Nicaragua, and the relevant documents were adopted.

The mixed commission decided to hold the sixth session in Managua in 1989 and approved a preliminary agenda.

International Conference Discusses Space Research

LD1410213388 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 14 Oct 88

[Text] Bangalore October 14 TASS—By TASS correspondent Mikhail Kapustin:

A 1.5-metre sabre with a fixed powder charge is put on show at the foyer of Bangalore's Ashoka Hotel. This forefather of present-day missiles, which had been successfully used by Mysore rulers against British and French colonialists, provoked smiles among participants in the 39th International Aeronautics Congress which ended today in the South Indian city of Bangalore. It was attended by over 800 delegates from various countries, including the USSR, Britain, France, China, India and Japan.

For several days they discussed achievements in space explorations, mapped out their further prospects and drafted ways and forms for the development of international cooperation in this pioneer field.

According to general opinion, the end of the current and the start of the next century will be pivotal in space explorations. An extensive use of shuttles, satellites of new generation and mammoth orbital stations will open huge opportunities for mankind to use space equipment and technology for accelerating social, economic, scientific and technological progress. Plans are feasible for landing people on Mars and its satellites, construction of spacecraft operating on solar energy, as well as permanent stations on the moon.

Conference participants gave much attention to Soviet space development studies. A photograph of the Soviet all-purpose rocket-transport system Energiya consisting of the powerful carrier rocket Energiya and a shuttle at the Baykonur Cosmodrome, which was put on display at the exhibition "Cosmos-88" held simsultaneously with the congress, drew an endless flow of visitors to the Soviet exposition.

On the last day of the congress Aleksandr Dunayev, head of the USSR Engineering Chief Administration for the Development and Use of Space Engineering for the Economy and Research, arranged a press conference where he described the main areas of Soviet space science. He specially pointed to the importance of expanding international cooperation in this pioneer sphere and noted that the Soviet Union cooperates readily in this area with developing countries, for instance with India.

Professor U.R. Rao, chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization, told TASS that he was impressed by the scale and prospects of the Soviet space programme. India values highly assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to it in space investigations. Thanks to

cooperation with the USSR, India achieved in a short period of time such impressive accomplishments as construction of a probing satellite, IRS 1-A, noted the professor.

U.R. Rao pointed out that India and the USSR seek to expand mutual space cooperation. The two sides streamlined a major agreement on cooperation in this sphere. Plans provide for launching the second Indian probing satellite with a Soviet carrier rocket and implementation of a joint programme of probing in the microwave band. Touching on the results of the congress, U.R. Rao said that it was the venue for a fruitful exchange on a broad range of questions of space explorations concerning, for instance, development of new types of space equipment and technology and their use for mankind. The application of space equipment and technology for accelerating social and economic progress is especially important for the developing countries, a considerable part of whose population suffers from hunger, poverty and diseases up to this time. Space achievements of mankind are called upon to tackle many pressing problems such as droughts, inundations, development of agriculture and forestry, pointed out U.R. Rao.

Economist on Implications of New Thinking

PM1810085788 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 88 p 3

[Article by V.K. Chernyak, doctor of economic sciences and head of the Political Economy Department of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute, under the rubric "Viewpoint": "We Are in the Same Boat"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Freedom of political choice is a key principle of the new thinking in international relations. Here are reflections on this subject by Doctor of Economic Sciences Vladimir Kirillovich Chernyak, head of the Political Economy Department at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences Economics Institute.

The firm establishment of the new thinking is impossible without discarding long-standing stereotypes. This is a complex, contradictory, and tortuous process. However, it is something that must be done, especially since the bearers of stereotypes are frequently people who are invested with great power.

What does it mean to think in the new way? What stereotypes of old thinking should be discarded?

First, it is necessary to renounce violence as a form of historical progress. This is a precondition of mankind's survival because as a result of the emergence of nuclear weapons, violence has changed from the midwife of progress to the grave digger of civilization. Therefore the paramount task of foreign policy must be the creation of a nonviolent, nuclear-free world. In the context of world history the question is formulated as follows: Either we create a nonviolent world or mankind will perish.

Second, it is necessary to renounce the formula originally elaborated by Von Clausewitz and subsequently generally accepted: War is the continuation of policy by different means. Nuclear weapons have ruled out war; it can no longer serve as a means of achieving political objectives.

Mankind must break out of the confines of the logic foisted on it by the principle "if you want peace, prepare for war," the pursuit of which has led it to the brink of disaster. The more weapons there are, the less security there is. This means that ensuring security is now a political rather than a military problem and is henceforth a prerogative of scientists and politicians rather than the military. Political means of ensuring national security now occupy pride of place, while military and technical means have lost their predominant role.

If violence has ceased to be a means of resolving problems in international relations, then force has lost its meaning. It has become dangerous for both those against whom it is applied and those who wield it. No side would dare today to unleash a war to achieve its political objectives, and therefore it is possible to claim that a "rational option" for unleashing war does not exist. However, a conflict could arise as a result of an elementary mistake, a false alarm, or unreliability in the control of nuclear systems, and so forth. Herein lies the absurdity of the current international situation. Who would dispute this argument against claims of the beneficial role of nuclear weapons as a deterrent?

I would like to mention another thing in passing. On the basis of the Freedom of Information Act, the U.S. Government makes details about false alarms available for general consumption (on average there are approximately 150 false alarms of medium gravity per year). In our country this kind of information is not published. I believe that glasnost should be extended to this sphere too.

Third, in my opinion the new thinking presupposes a renunciation of the interpretation of peace (peaceful coexistence) as a form of class struggle, as a means of deciding "who will defeat whom." This interpretation is an altogether extremely dangerous anachronism. The objective course of history prompts another formulation: We either survive together or we die together. Thus peaceful coexistence is primarily a way of survival, not a method of waging class struggle. In our interdependent world bristling with nuclear weapons, security can only be mutual. You can only save your cabin by saving the whole ship.

We have gotten used to phrases like: "We are mankind's vanguard"; "The future belongs to us"; "We will be victorious on a world historical scale." But have you tried to put yourself in the position of those who, in our opinion, are in the rear guard, to whom the future does not belong, and who, according to our viewpoint, are doomed to depart from the historical arena, doomed to

perish? What must their attitude toward us be? When Khrushchev told representatives of capitalist countries "We will nail you into your coffin," he did not say anything unexpected; he only expressed in crude form the essence of the concept of class struggle in the international arena. It is no accident that people in the West have formed an impression of the USSR as being a country that seeks to conquer the world. Fear of the USSR undoubtedly played an important role in rallying the European capitalist states around the United States.

Let us ask ourselves: Have there been miscalculations and mistakes in our foreign policy? As far as failures in our domestic policy are concerned, we are discussing them at length and willingly at the moment. However, talking about mistakes in our foreign policy is really not done. How then can one accept the theory that there are currently no banned topics or areas which are beyond criticism? From the positions of what thinking—old or new—were the decisions adopted to deploy intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe or to introduce troops into Afghanistan? You don't have to be a Solomon to know the answer—from the positions of the old thinking. It is not just a question of a Brezhnev, a Suslov, and so forth, but by what thinking they were guided. We cannot stay the same in a changing world. We will have to ponder this theme at greater depth. So far you get the impression that we are finding it easier to be brave in assessing our more distant past (the thirties and the forties) than our recent past which is not yet cold. Finally, let us ask ourselves and reply honestly: Did our country not give other peoples reason to think of it as an enemy? If we find no such reasons, then why do we need the new thinking? In that case it should be possible to continue to live and work in the old way. Yet we ourselves admit that this is no longer possible. Thank God that as a result of changes in our domestic and foreign policy, new trends have emerged. Fear and suspicion are gradually being replaced by trust. In order to change people's opinion about us we must change ourselves. The USSR is changing in the process of restructuring, and as a consequence the image of the enemy is fading, melting away.

Fourth, the new thinking is impossible without overcoming ideological narrow-mindedness. In the present-day world, universal human values have come to the fore. The question is whether mankind is to be or not to be. The whole of civilization is acting the role of Hamlet now. This is because it has become obvious that its history is not infinite. The human race, as a result of its actions, has lost its immortality.

The present-day world is a single entity, but it is divided, split into blocs. This is a fatal anachronism. Surviving in a split world is possible only by overcoming ideological narrow-mindedness and intolerance. Fortunately, the present leadership of our country understands this.

We are learning not to want to liken everyone to ourselves, to allow representatives of other peoples to be different, to be unlike ourselves. This is a result of the recognition of the real differences between us, we who represent different cultures and economic and political systems. There is growing awareness of the fact that a diversity of forms of social life on the planet is a precondition of cooperation. Cooperation instead of rivalry—this is the slogan of the day. Enough of looking at each other down the barrel of a gun. In rivalry there is always a loser, whereas everyone stands to gain from cooperation.

United States & Canada

U.S. Policy in South Asia Seen as 'Political'

LD2510223788 Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS—Analyzing the United States approach to crisis situations in South Asia it can be said with confidence that Washington undoubtedly used for political purposes some or other conflicts that developed in South Asia and in adjacent regions, the Soviet journal "USA: ECONOMICS, POLICY, IDEOLOGY" writes in its latest issue.

An example of this is the United States attempt to take advantage of the crisis situation in Afghanistan and around it in order to push Pakistan and India to greater cooperation with the United States, the article says. This was largely achieved as regards Pakistan and in a much less degree as regards India. Apparently the political settlement of the external aspects of the Afghan problem on the basis of the Geneva accords will largely lead to the lowering of the level of tension in the subcontinent. The present international situation, the establishment of Soviet-American relations open the way for joint efforts of the USSR and the United States in the solution of many other regional crisis situations.

Touching upon the prospects of overcoming crisis situations and normalisation of the situation in South Asia the journal expresses the opinion that the USSR and the United States could discuss a number of concrete joint steps regarding South Asia. These steps could include restricting sales of arms to countries of the subcontinent on the basis of the principle of reasonable sufficiency, taking measures aimed at a more vigorous promotion of the policy of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, and working out joint actions aimed at implementing programmes of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, resumption of the talks on the Indian Ocean to lower the level of military presence of non-Littoral states in the Indian Ocean and other steps that would promote the easing of tension and settlement of crisis.

It is noted in the article that a radical settlement to crisis situations in the subcontinent depends, undoubtedly, above all on South Asian countries themselves and is possible only on the road of joint efforts of all countries of the region without exception. There is also a need for the establishment of effective diplomatic, political, economic and cultural relations among them, for the encouragement of integrational processes whose rudiments are seen now in the creation and functioning of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Reagan, ROK President Discuss U.S. Troops

LD2110130988 Moscow TASS in English 1239 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Washington, October 21 TASS—During their Washington meeting on Thursday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan and South Korean President No Tae-u touched on the question of a 42,000 contingent of U.S. troops in the south of the Korean peninsula.

After the meeting, Reagan, replying to journalists' questions, pointed to a chance of cutting the contingent. However, the President pointed out that this was only a chance for the time being and that the USA would withdraw its troops from South Korea only in case there is no need for them.

Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, said at a later press conference on the results of the talks that at present the United States had no intention to change the policy pertaining to the military presence in South Korea.

Senate Action Blocks Quadripartite Talks

LD2310091988 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 23 Oct 88

[Text] Washington October 23 TASS—Shortly before the end of the work of the second session of the 100th U.S. Congress a group of Angola managed to block the allocation of 150 million dollars for financing the U.N. peacekeeping force. According to WASHINGTON POST, 110 million dollars out of that sum could become the first installment for financing operations of the U.N. force in Namibia.

Several days before the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress supported the spending in this way of the money left unexpended within the framework of the budget of fiscal 1988. However, since the draft law on this problem was blocked in the Senate, the problem of allocations remained unresolved.

WASHINGTON POST quoted one of the aides of Senator Dennis Deconcini (Democrat, Arizona) who heads the special Senate group for Angola as saying that they did not want to continue the discussion of the draft law until they were given an explanation on the U.S. stand with regard to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

In fact, the blocking of the draft law is tantamount to the support for the UNITA splitter group and an attempt to make more difficult the quadripartite talks on the settlement of the situation in the south of Africa in which the U.S., Cuba, Angola and South Africa are taking part. A letter sent by a group of senators to President Reagan in which they demanded the continuation of assistance to the Savimbi group is also evidence of the activization of UNITA supporters in Congress Dante Fascell (Democrat, Florida), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Congressman William Broomfield (Republican, Michigan) demanded that the administration consult Congress before allocating resources for financing the U.N. peacekeeping forces in Namibia. All those measures seem to be aimed at warning the administration against the participation in any agreement on Namibia, WASHINGTON POST pointed out.

Joint Program With U.S. To Study Ozone Layer

LD1710213888 Moscow TASS in English 1813 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 17 TASS—The Soviet Union and the United States at recent talks in Moscow agreed on possible installation of American scientific instruments on Soviet spacecraft, the head of the Soviet delegation to the talks told TASS.

Albert Chernikov said that representatives of the Central Aerological Observatory under the Soviet State Committee for Hydrometeorology and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States had discussed prospects for launching an American spectrometer for measuring ozone on a Soviet satellite meteor-3 in 1990- 1991.

The goal of the joint programme is to continue measurements of the ozone content on a global scale from outer space and studies of global and regional ozone depletion, above all changes over Antarctica.

"The programme has been worked out in accordance with the agreement, reached at the Soviet-U.S. summit in May 1988, on expanding cooperation within the framework of the Soviet- American agreement on space exploration," Chernikov said.

"It will also serve the goals of the Vienna convention for the protection of the ozone layer."

The next meeting of specialists of the two countries will be held next January in the United States.

The sides have agreed to prepare, prior to its beginning, all necessary technical recommendations for the joint programme for joint studies of the ozone layer from outer space.

Khabarovsk, Alaska To Establish Cooperation

LD2210054188 Moscow TASS in English 2246 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Khabarovsk October 22 TASS—Khabarovsk region, the largest in the Soviet Far East, and the American state Alaska have expressed readiness to establish diverse cooperation. An agreement is expected to be shortly signed in Khabarovsk on establishing partner relations between these regions of the USSR and the USA. For this purpose, a delegation arrived here yesterday from Alaska, led by chief of staff to Governor Garrey Peska. Commenting on the forthcoming event, Aleksander Vozhevitov, deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Khabarovsk Regional Soviet of People's Deputies, stressed that the residents of the region had attached great significance to establishing good-neighbour contacts. "We have in common not only natural and climatic conditions, geographic proximity," he said. "The residents of the two regions face economic and social problems which can be solved jointly. The first steps in this direction have been already made. Fishermen of the Soviet Far East and Alaska are engaged in active cooperation. There are specific joint venture projects in the wood and mining industries."

"The establishment of partner relations will enable us to extend and deepen cooperation. We would welcome the intensification of contacts between scientists, specialists, workers of culture and sportsmen. We will work for extending trade and economic cooperation, exchanging information," Aleksander Vozhevitov said.

Bessmertnykh Receives U.S. Businessmen

LD2110172388 Moscow TASS in English 1703 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS—USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh today received a group of American businessmen, economists and political scientists led by prominent industrialist, chairman of the board of Unisis corporation, former U.S. secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal. A wide range of problems of bilateral and international cooperation was discussed.

Sakharov's Honorary Membership in U.S. Academy

WA1812000388 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 38, 25 Sep-2 Oct 88 p 4

[Article by MOSCOW NEWS International Affairs Department]

[Text]

Diplomatic Life

Academician Andrei Sakharov has been elected honorary member of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. Sakharov was presented with a certificate to this effect by Jack F. Matlock, U.S. ambassador to the USSR, at Spaso House. Ambassador Matlock said this honour was in recognition of Andrei Sakharov's creative contribution to the arts.

In a short speech, Sakharov said that the solution of global problems like the aversion of nuclear war and an ecological catastrophe demanded joint efforts and a rapprochement between different systems. Culture is the biggest contributor to this cause. Sakharov stressed that it is vital to preserve the principle of morality in this age of science's dominance. Man's existence would be senseless without literature, the arts and science studying all aspects of social life.

Academician Roald Sagdeyev, who was present at the ceremony, remarked: "That Sakharov has been elected member of yet another academy is not surprising since he is an outstanding scientist. This time it is not his contributions in science or in the political sphere that

have been recognized, but his promotion of the arts as an indispensable sphere of man's life. Academician Sakharov has recently devoted much attention to this issue."

China

Kazakhstan-Xinjiang Railroad Completion in View

PM1910103188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 88 Second Edition p 4

[Special correspondents Yu. Vladimirov and T. Yesilbayev dispatch: "Border Station"]

[Text] Druzhba (Kazakh SSR), 17 Oct—Today delegations of Soviet and Chinese railroad workers visited this station, on the USSR-China border, to determine the possibilities of resuming construction of the iron road.

This railroad was being laid simultaneously from West and East in order to develop and deepen the extensive Soviet-Chinese cooperation of the fifties. For well-known reasons construction was halted in due course. The present meeting of specialists at the station called "Druzhba" ["Friendship"] is profoundly symbolic. It has been made possible by the normalization of interstate relations and the mutual desire of the Soviet and Chinese peoples to strengthen mutually beneficial ties.

The restoration of the spirit of good-neighborliness is helping develop economic cooperation, trade, tourism, and personal contacts. Practical steps have already been taken to broaden border trade and ties between the Kazakh SSR and China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

Their Soviet colleagues gave the Chinese railroad workers the chance to familiarize themselves with the state of the tracks and station buildings at Druzhba. In the course of the examination the specialists discussed the specific conditions for resuming construction. The guests have been invited to Alma-Ata to elaborate a document determining the main areas for cooperation.

The prospects for cooperation are extensive and varied. They encompass more than just the development of border contacts between Kazakhstan and the northwest areas of China. Recently the Chinese press has often voiced the idea that the commissioning of a railroad section from the city of Urumqi (PRC) to Druzhba will enable shipments to be delivered within a shorter timeframe from Southeast Asia to Europe and the countries of the Near East. Our country would also, indisputably, derive tangible benefits from the commissioning of this main line.

Protocol Signed

LD2410110588 Moscow TASS in English 1046 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Alma-Ata October 24 TASS—A protocol on resuming the construction of a railway section from Urumqi (the People's Republic of China) to the Soviet station "Friendship" at the frontier between the two countries, signed in the capital of Kazakhstan, a Soviet Asian republic, opens up new possibilities for Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

"I am profoundly convinced that the document signed by us will lend a powerful impetus to the development of Soviet-Chinese relations," a TASS correspondent has been told by Huang Baozhang, deputy chairman of the people's government of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China. He led a delegation of Chinese railway transport specialists, who for ten days discussed with Soviet colleagues various aspects of the protocol which was signed. Huang Baopzhang said that the railway line would become a bridge of friendship linking China and the USSR. It will also provide the shortest route to carry cargoes from Southeast Asia to Europe.

The railway line is known to have been driven simultaneously from the East and the West in 1950s. Later its construction was suspended.

Deputy Minister of Communications of the USSR Nigmatzhan Isingarin, who led the Soviet delegation to the negotiations, said that international communication was planned to open in the second half of 1992. Regular passenger train traffic will also begin at the same time. The volumes of cargo carriage have been set up to the year 2000.

The guests from China were received at the Council of Ministers of Kazakhstan, the State Planning Committee of the republic. They made a trip to the frontier station "Friendship" and saw places of interest in Alma-Ata.

Science Official Announces Exhibition in Beijing

OW2110223988 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Asia-Pacific Region 1300 GMT 12 Oct 88

[Excerpts] At a news conference held by the State Committee for Science and Technology on Tuesday, it was announced that the Soviet Science and Technology Day activities will be held in Beijing, the capital of China, from 8 to 16 November this year.

Speaking at the news conference, (Vladimir Rykov), deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and chairman of the Organizing Committee for the Soviet Science and Technology Day activities in China, introduced the purpose of and plans for these activities.

[(Rykov) in Russian, fading into Mandarin translation]: The Soviet Science and Technology Day activities in China will be held on occasion of the 71st anniversary of the October Revolution. Its purpose is to widely demonstrate the achievements and potential of the Soviet Union in science and technology, and to show the possibilities for developing long-term and fruitful economic, scientific and technological cooperation with corresponding organizations of China, including the use of new approaches, such as establishment of joint ventures, science laboratories, and scientific research centers, to develop cooperation.

Many activities are planned for the Soviet Science and Technology Days, the central one being the exhibition of science and technology in the Soviet Union. Famous Soviet scientists and experts will make speeches and reports at the exhibition, as well as Chinese enterprises, scientific research institutes and schools to introduce major areas in the development of science and technology in the Soviet Union. Films on science and technology will also be shown. Academic seminars, roundtable conferences and press conferences will be held. [passage omitted]

The Soviet side has made tremendous efforts to bring the Soviet Science and Technology Day activities, primarily the exhibition of science and technology in the Soviet Union, up to the advanced world level. In this connection, (Rykov), deputy chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, says:

[(Rykov) in Russian, fading into Mandarin translation]: I want to point out that the upcoming exhibition of science and technology in Beijing is one of the largest held by the Soviet Union abroad. It involves more than 60 ministries and commissions, more than 95 scientific research institutes, and more than 200 companies, enterprises and factories engaged in scientific research and production. Some 3,000 types of products will be displayed in 17 sections of the exhibition. This shows how large the exhibition will be. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, we hope that the Soviet Science and Technology Day activities in China will be a new step to consolidate mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and China, the two neighboring countries.

Women's Delegation Received in PRC

LD2210093988 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Beijing October 21 TASS—Chen Muhua, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, chairman of the Chinese Women's Federation, met the delegation of the Soviet Women's Committee led by its Chairman Zoya Pukhova in the House of People's Congresses here today.

During a friendly talk the sides informed each other in detail about pressing socio-economic tasks being accomplished in the Soviet Union and China, the role of women's organisations in carrying through sweeping transformations in various spheres of life in the two socialist countries.

In warmly welcoming the Soviet delegation, Chen Muhua stressed that its visit would serve to promote cooperation, friendship and mutual understanding between the two countries' women in the name of world peace and a happy future of the rising generation. "Your arrival", she said, "is a good opportunity to share experience in women's work. We have what [as received] to learn from each other", Chen Muhua said.

PRC Drive To Fight Financial Corruption

PM2110143588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Savenkov report: "Drive Against Corruption"]

[Text] Beijing—The PRC State Council has formed 27 special groups incorporating deputy ministers and other high-ranking leaders from the central government apparatus, who will soon be traveling to different parts of the country.

In the course of 4 months they will be carrying out tough checks on financial accounts, the taxation system, and the price-setting procedure at enterprises and institutions in all of China's provinces. According to Finance Minister Wang Bingqian, the aim of these instructions is to put an end to swindling, tax evasion, profiteering, and the unlawful payment of bonuses to workers from production development funds.

Wang Bingqian noted that the most serious abuses will be brought to the attention of the public, regardless of the transgressors' rank.

AUCCTU Greetings to PRC TU Congress

PM2410152988 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Oct 88 p 1

[Unattributed report on AUCCTU greetings to PRC Trade Union Congress; undated]

To the All-China Federation of Trade Unions

[Text] On behalf of the working class, the peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia of the Soviet Union, the AUCCTU has sent the delegates to the 11th All-China Trade Union Congress an ardent greeting and wishes for successful work.

The USSR's working people, the message says, are following with great and sincere attention the progress of building socialism in China. The PRC's trade unions,

which occupy an important place in the political system of Chinese society, are making a weighty contribution to attaining successes in modernization.

Soviet trade unions and all our country's working people are glad of the consistent development of ties between USSR and PRC trade union organizations. In accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, we have advocated consolidating the traditional friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples in the interests of socialism and peace, broadening our trade union cooperation, and improving the exchange of experience of trade unions' participation in socialist building.

The message expressed confidence that the All-China Trade Union congress will be an important landmark on the way to developing the country's trade union movement.

Northeast Asia

Commercial, Economic Talks With Japan Open

LD2510153388 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS—Intergovernmental Soviet-Japanese consultations on commercial and economic matters opened at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations today. The Soviet delegation is headed by USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Economic Relations Yuriy Chumakov. The Japanese delegation is headed by Deputy Foreign Minister Michihiko Kunihiro.

The sides will discuss the state of and prospects for commercial and economic relations, the implementation of the trade-and-payments agreement between the Soviet Union and Japan for 1986-1990.

Today the sides set out their stands on matters of commercial and economic cooperation, expressed the opinions about the ways of its further development. The coming debate is to establish concrete directions of business interaction between the USSR and Japan.

Both sides declared for transition from traditional forms of trade to more profound cooperation in various areas of science, technology, production and marketing, development of versatile business contacts between Japanese firms and Soviet organizations.

A tendency to the increase of Soviet-Japanese trade turnover started manifesting itself in 1988. In January-September this index increased by 30 percent on the same period last year. Soviet deliveries to Japan grew by 20 percent.

Joint Japan Forum on Territories, Security Ends

OW1910152388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1444 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text]Moscow, Oct. 19 KYODO—Japan and the Soviet Union ended a three-day private-level roundtable conference Wednesday with Moscow showing a more flexible posture toward resolving the issue of Soviet-held islands off northern Japan and tolerance of the U.S.-Japan security treaty, Japanese sources said.

The meeting, the first since a recent Kremlin leadership shakeup that consolidated Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's power, was attended by academicians, journalists and political researchers from the Soviet Union as well as 130 Japanese delegates, including ruling and opposition party members of the Diet.

During the meeting, all Soviet participants acknowledged that a territorial dispute exists between the two countries, the sources said.

Japan has claimed four northern islands—Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu—off eastern Hokkaido ever since the Soviet Union occupied them at the close of World War II.

The Japanese delegates quoted Aleksandr Bovin, a political commentator of the country's official Communist party newspaper IZVESTIYA as saying that the Japan-U.S. security treaty is no longer considered a stumbling block to promoting relations between the two countries.

He said Japan is not expected to become militaristic even though its defense expenditure ceiling now exceeds 1 percent of its gross national product.

The Soviet Union will likely develop diplomatic relations with Japan on the basis of security in the Asian and Pacific regions, the sources said.

In response to the views of the Soviet participants, their Japanese counterparts argued that the territorial issue must be resolved on the basis of the 1956 Japan-Soviet joint communique which stated Moscow would return Habomai and Shikotan to Japan.

The Soviet attendants also showed a positive attitude regarding joint ventures with Japan and urged Japan to cooperate in the economic development of Siberia, the sources said.

U.S. Tries To 'Wreck' Indian Ocean Conference

PM2010154988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 88 Second Edition p 4

[Yu. Vinogradov article: "Echo of the Krasnoyarsk Initiatives. We Can't Wait Any Longer"]

[Text] The transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone is an inalienable part of guaranteeing the security of the Asia-Pacific region. It is no coincidence

that this question was one of the points of the Krasnoyarsk initiatives. Speaking in Krasnoyarsk, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, advocated that an international conference on this problem be held no later than 1990.

The convocation of such a conference is exceptionally urgent. Let me recall that in 1971 the UN General Assembly adopted a declaration on the Indian Ocean as a peace zone. In 1974 a Special Committee set up with a view to practically implementing this decision was tasked with preparing an international conference to work out the international legal status of the peace zone.

The USSR became a member of the Special Committee in 1980 after the thesis of superpower rivalry as a source of tension in the Indian Ocean—an incorrect, unobjective thesis that cast a slur on our country's policy—ceased to figure in the UN General Assembly resolution. The USSR was followed by the United States, Britain, and France (China had joined previously). The representatives of 49 states, including all the permanent members of the UN Security Council, are now involved in the work of the committee.

Today UN preparatory work to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean has mainly been completed. The Special Committee has succeeded in preparing the requisite working documents. An agenda has been elaborated and the rules of procedure, the participants (the conference is open to all UN members), the stages of the conference, and the basis for a future declaration of a peace zone determined.

Creating a climate of trust plays an important role in tackling the resolution of such major international problems as the creation of a peace zone, nuclear-free zones, and so on. With this in view, a group of socialist countries has submitted a detailed document to the Special Committee for examination entitled "Confidence-Building Measures in the Indian Ocean," which has won extensive support from its members.

Unfortunately, the preparatory work has dragged on for 14 years. The reason is that it became clear from the outset of the enlarged committee's activity that the United States and some of its NATO allies had embarked on a politically shady game in an endeavor to block the preparation of a conference, to wreck and then bury the convocation of the conference and at the same time the very idea of a peace zone. On various pretexts they have already succeeded in postponing the convocation of the conference six times. The "thesis" that the convocation of an international conference was supposedly impossible while Soviet troops were in Afghanistan was one of the most widespread. The signing of the Geneva agreements on Afghanistan deprived the conference's opponents of the pretext of continuing to play the "Afghan card." Another pretext—the Iran-Iraq war—which in the opinion of the United States, clearly "makes a conference unattainable in the foreseeable future" is no longer valid today either.

At Special Committee sessions this year, delegations from nonaligned and socialist countries and also some other delegations noted a whole series of positive factors in their speeches. They include the incipient process of an Afghan settlement, the cease-fire on the Iran-Iraq front, and the general improvement in the international situation. As a result the U.S. argument of the "unfavorable political climate" has been deprived of substance, a qualitatively new situation has arisen in the region, and a unique opportunity has emerged to create a peace zone in the Indian Ocean.

Deprived of arguments for wrecking the conference, the United States has chosen new tactics. Their representatives are now trying to prove that the committee is not up to its task, that its sessions have become "routine," that the committee is vainly spending funds given the financial crisis within the United Nations and therefore should be disbanded, and talks should be confined to consultations between the committee's chairman and "key" delegations while waiting for an improvement in the "political climate." In the course of the Special Committee's summer session the U.S. representative managed to ensure that any reference to a time for convening the conference was totally excluded from the UN General Assembly draft resolution that the committee coordinated.

Why does Washington want to use every means at its disposal to wreck the convocation of the conference? The point is that the Indian Ocean region or—as it is called in the Pentagon—the third strategic zone (after Europe and the Pacific Ocean) has recently been transformed into the U.S. front line. Their powerful military infrastructure—approximately 30 bases and support points dependent on the multipurpose bases on the island of Diego Garcia, which is part of the Chagos Archipelago that Britain illegally wrested from the state of Mauritius—has been set up here. A major U.S. warship formation, including one or two aircraft carriers with escort ships comparable in might to the Sixth or Seventh Fleet is operating on a permanent basis in the Indian Ocean region. Some of the deck aviation (one aircraft carrier carries up to 80 aircraft) may be nuclear-capable. There are nuclear submarines, missile cruisers, landing ships, and so on. This is a purely offensive formation designed for combat operations against land. According to a statement made by Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, at the end of March 1987, U.S. aircraft carriers will patrol the Indian Ocean during the nineties.

The U.S. Navy's nuclear component in the Indian Ocean is targeted against us. The U.S. press indicates that missiles launched from submerged submarines in the Arabian Sea region can strike Moscow and the industrial

regions of Siberia; some of the aircraft carriers' deck aviation with in-flight refueling can reach the industrial areas of Central Asia and Siberia. Another group (missile cruisers, tactical aviation, and landing ships carrying Marines) threatens the littoral states.

Thus, the delay in the convocation of an international conference is linked with U.S. hegemonist aspirations. But they run counter to the peoples' interests. I must say that the U.S. delegation's latest attempt to foist its will on the other 48 members of the committee has not met with success. Thanks to the staunchness and firmness of the nonaligned states, which are supported by socialist countries' delegations, the Special Committee unanimously adopted a draft resolution to discuss this at the UN General Assembly session. In particular, the Special Committee has been instructed to hold two sessions in 1989 to complete the preparations for the conference in order to ensure that it is convened "no later than 1990."

Thus, real preconditions are now taking shape for the convocation of this international forum. This can no longer be put off—this is what the overwhelming majority of Special Committee members reckon.

Near East & South Asia

Petrovskiy on Mideast Peace Forum, Israeli Ties

JN2310121488 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 20 Oct 88 p 1

[By AL-AHRAM correspondent]

[Text] The Soviet Union has reiterated that it will resume its diplomatic ties with Israel only after the convening of the international Middle East peace conference with the participation of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In a statement to the AL-AHRAM correspondent before leaving New York for home, Vladimir Petrovskiy, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, said that the PLO is the only party that specifies the framework of its representation in the international conference. He added that the preparations for convening this conference should begin. He went on to say that then the principles governing the conference and the UN resolutions which will be tackled therein would be discussed by the parties to the conflict and the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Petrovskiy affirmed the Soviet stand which recognizes the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their state. He also asserted Israel's right to exist in peace. He said that the Soviet Union is awaiting the results of the PNC meetings. He added: We can discuss the results then. He said that it is wrong to precede events and declare that it is illegal for the PLO to use the partition resolution of November 1947, as it is important to discuss this topic within the framework of the PNC decision to be issued in this regard.

The Soviet official said that differences between his country and the United States on the international conference and the Middle East conflict are not deep. He added that the situation would be less complex if Israel agreed to attend the conference.

At the same time, Petrovskiy reiterated the Soviet Union's firm stand regarding opposing the acceptance of the Israeli delegation's credentials at the United Nations and said that this opposition is based on a legal perspective.

The Soviet official described the Egyptian-Soviet ties as very good and said that they are improving. He also asserted that his country's relations with the Gulf states are excellent. He added that contacts and meetings are being held and that ties are being maintained between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union. He went on to say that the contacts are developing, as meetings were held in New York following the visit by a senior Soviet official to Riyadh.

Rogachev Praises 'Constructive' Ties With India

LD2110141488 Moscow World Service in English 1210 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] In view of the coming visit of the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to India, a Radio Moscow reporter asked Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev to say a few words about the present state of Soviet-Indian relations:

[Begin Rogachev recording in Russian fading into superimposed English translation] Soviet-Indian relations are today a permanent and constructive factor of great international importance. The close philosophical and conceptional approaches of the two countries have found expression in the Delhi declaration signed by the leaders of the USSR and India in November 1986. Its principles are those of universal security. They could be applied to other countries, to all regions of the world. A very confidential and constructive top level dialogue has developed which the Soviet Union values highly. There was a whole string of meetings of leaders of the two countries in 1985, 1986, and 1987. And that will be continued in the near future.

The bilateral agreements signed in the past few years are aimed at helping speed up the social and economic advancement of the Soviet Union and the modernization of India's economy. A number of big long-term programs have been signed which provide for the development of direct contacts between the two countries' firms, the setting up of joint enterprises, and the joint conducting of research in the more promising fields of science and technology. An important part of Soviet contacts with India is helping to build up its defences. And in that connection I'd like to recall the recent visit to India of Soviet Defense Minister General Yazov. And, of course, when speaking about relations between the two countries, one cannot but mention people's diplomacy.

As for the festivals of Soviet art in India and Indian art in the Soviet Union, they've become outstanding events in international relations. There are also many common approaches to pressing international issues. India is taking an active part in efforts to settle the Afghan crisis and helps seek ways to solve the Kampuchean problem. But, at the same time, it would be wrong to say that there are no problems in relations between the Soviet Union and India. There are such problems, both in the political and economic spheres. It is not on all questions that the views of the two countries coincide, but, as Mikhail Gorbachev said recently, what is most important about relations between the Soviet Union and India is the unique friendly cooperation of the two different but influential countries in the interests of their own people and of universal security. [end recording]

Muslim 'Survival' Conference Ends in Kabul
LD2410021488 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 23 Oct 88

[Text] Kabul October 23 TASS—The international conference "Muslims in the Campaign for Establishing Universal Peace and Security, for Mankind's Survival" ended its deliberations here today. Prominent religious leaders from 25 countries noted a positive role of the national reconciliation policy in Afghanistan and expressed all-round support for this vitally important course.

Kabul forum participants said that the proposal by President Najibullah of the Afghan republic on holding a constructive dialogue with the opposition in a Muslim country, for instance in Saudi Arabia, promoted establishment of peace on Afghan soil.

The final meeting was addressed by Afghan Vice President 'Abdul Hamid Mohtat. He gave a high appraisal to the international forum whose aim was to strengthen solidarity of Muslims throughgout the world with Muslims of Afghanistan, promotion of the earliest end to the sanguinary war and restoration of peace and concord in the country.

The conference adopted a resolution which sid that forum participants pointed to the need for establishing a stable peace in the world and for ending the nuclear arms race. The document expresses the hope that the Kabul forum will contribute to establishing peace not only in Muslim countries but throughout the world.

Conference participants sent a message to the leadership of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It expresses concern over the Afghanistan situation and says that it is necessary to exert utmost efforts to settle this problem and that they should be aimed at ending the undeclared war and observing strictly the Geneva accords.

The forum also adopted a number of other documents which pointed to the importance of an immediate settlement of the Afghanistan situation.

Iran's Decision Allowing Party Operations Lauded
NC2510095388 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1800 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Iran's Information Minister Mohammad Reyshahri stated that the Iranian Government intends to allow political parties to operate. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov writes on this:

This step will undoubteldy help Iran's social life flourish. As we know, some time after the downfall of monarchy and the declaration of the republic, a number of parties and progressive movements began their activities and assisted with the fulfillment of the duties of the 11 February revolution. They participated in practical steps aimed toward placing land belonging to fugitive landlords at the disposal of Iran's (?farmers), toward nationalizing production units and foreign banks, and toward writing the Constitution which prevented the exploitation of man and includes other points that met the interests of the Iranian [word indistinct] masses.

The Iranian parties who maintained their past stands also approved and welcomed the decision by the government of the Republic of Iran to give up its membership in the aggressive CENTO pact and join the Nonaligned Movement.

The Iran-Iraq war that started 8 years ago created obstacles in the path of fulfilling a large part of the objectives of the 11 February revolution. This war harmed Iran's relations with some countries and had a negative impact on the domestic situation, namely in the process of the country's democratization. Apart from the Islamic Republican Party—the ruling party—only the (?National Freedom) Movement was allowed to continue its activities. This movement was led by Mehdi Bazargan, the first prime minister of the Republic of Iran. However, in 1984 this movement did not participate in the Majlis elections and actually ceased its political activities. Then last year, the Islamic Republican Party announced its own dissolution.

Now, after the establishment of the Iran-Iraq cease-fire and the commencement of direct talks between the belligerent sides, social life in Iran is again beginning to flourish. Iran's Information Minister Reyshahri spoke in Iran and said that these parties should pursue Iran's [words indistinct] and freedom.

We know that Iran's political parties, particularly the Tudeh Party of Iran which actively participated in the 11 February revolution and the establishment of the Iranian Republic, carried out this very same duty. With their many years of struggle against the pro-imperialist monarchy, they proved in practice that they are the firm defenders of Iran's freedom and independence. (?It was

because of this that the shah's regime) persecuted members of the Tudeh Party and some other parties for decades, imprisoning and executing them.

The resumption of poliical party activities in Iran will undoubtedly help bring about a successful resolution of the issues propounded by the Iranian revolution and will assist in the flourishing of Iran's social life and the strengthening of Iran's independence and progress.

Ambassador to Bangladesh Retired, Replaced

PM2510100388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 88 Second Edition p 8

[Unattributed report: "News Item"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Vitaliy Stepanovich Smirnov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bangladesh.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Vladimir Georgiyevich Belyayev of the duties of USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bangladesh in connection with his retirement.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Reportage on Conflict in Southern Africa

ANC Urges Isolation of Pretoria

LD2010185088 Moscow TASS in English 1759 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Lusaka October 20 TASS—The diplomatic offensive launched by the South African regime lately aims at demoralizing opposition inside the country, undermine the economic blockade of apartheid, which is mounting in the world, save the racist regime and bolster its sway in the southern African region, says a statement by the Executive Committee of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) published here.

Pretoria chose the "Frontline" states, which came under the attacks by South Africa and its gangs of mercenaries since the first day of their existence, the targets of its quasi-peaceful offensive, the document points out. These countries learnt from their own experience the dubious value of agreements, treaties and dialogue with South African rulers. The current course can be dubbed the policy of smiles and blood. In launching attempts to establish ties with Africa, the South African authorities hope to gain recognition which the majority of the people of their own country deny to them.

The present negotiations involving Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States on settlement in the south of Africa became possible only due to serious defeats inflicted upon the racist Army by the Armed Forces of Angola and the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). Earlier, the Republic of South Africa and its friends boycotted meetings on implementing U.N. Security Council Resolution 435.

Any form of dialogue, especially with African countries, makes it easier to break South Africa's isolation, gives the Pretoria regime time to crush its opponents inside the country, the ANC stressed. The premature top-level meetings and talks with Pretoria are not in the interests of attaining peace.

The fact that such countries as Zaire are ready, judging by everything, not only to receive those who committed harsh violence in Soweto but also try to help them arrange a meeting with African countries' leaders gives rise to deep concern. It is not time now to meet the Pretoria regime with open arms. Those who do it, whatever their intentions, put off the day when the South African authorities will be compelled to enter talks with the genuine leaders of our people on the question of creating a democratic society in the country, the statement emphasizes.

The shortest route to peace in South Africa is to intensify the struggle against the apartheid regime and bring pressure to bear on it on the international scene. We call upon the whole world, first and foremost our brothers on the African Continent, to shut the door to South Africa and take all measures to increase the isolation of Pretoria.

'Unique Chance' Seen for Peace

PM2110095588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1

[Own correspondent Igor Tarutin "Correspondent's Comment": "A Chance That Must Not Be Missed"]

[Text] Harare, 18 Oct—South African President Pieter Botha has returned from the Ivory Coast. His talks with the country's leadership were of a confidential nature and the details of them are unknown. But the very fact that the head of the Pretoria regime went to an independent African state is significant enough. Especially as there has been a series of similar trips of late.

Not long before this Botha visited Zaire, where he met with President Mobutu. That was just after he had visited Malawi, and also Mozambique. During these trips there were top-level discussions on questions of bilateral relations. The current OAU chairman, Mali President Moussa Traore, has said that in certain circumstances he would agree to a meeting with Pieter Botha. And OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou pointed out that, being an African state, South Africa theoretically has the right to become a member of this regional grouping.

Well, geographically South Africa is an integral part of the continent. And its neighbors are prepared to go along with that. It is obvious also that the realities of certain economic structures that have taken shape in South

Africa have to be borne in mind. But any compromise must be based on resolute condemnation of racism as a state policy. This fully applies to Pretoria as well. Of course, much is changing there. But one has to recognize that apartheid remains a grim reality. And this is the main obstacle in the way of the normalization of relations with the rest of Africa.

OAU Chairman Moussa Traore has clearly stated the terms of normalization: complete abolition of the system of discrimination based on skin color; the formation in South Africa of a democratic, multiracial state with equal rights for all citizens; the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners; the fulfillment of the UN resolution on Namibia; and an end to the policy of destabilizing neighboring countries.

But there is essentially no reasonable alternative to the processes that have begun. Otherwise southern Africa is in for a new wave of violence and confrontation. The emergent prospect of unraveling the chronic crisis, which has become possible as a result of the general improvement in the international political climate, has created a new atmosphere in the region. There is a unique chance to fundamentally change the situation in this part of the world. A chance for everyone, including South Africa.

'More Realistic' Policy Noted

MB2110100088 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 20 Oct 88

["South Africa Today" by Aleksandr Fedorov]

[Text] President Pieter Botha has concluded his tour of African and West European countries. According to government television those visits lead South Africa to the crest of the political waves. Government television resorted to this metaphor because the country's isolation is such that any breakthrough in it can be compared to the deluge. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the recent visits and negotiations went on in an atmosphere differing from that of 4 years ago when the South Africa president was received through the back door to prevent demonstrations of protest.

The reason for this change lies in the more realistic policy adopted by South Africa on the world scene. Pretoria's participation in the quadrilateral talks on settling the conflict in the south of Africa, as well as its promise to comply with resolution 435 on Namibia issued by the United Nations Security Council, could not fail to be approved by the world community today when disputes are settled at the negotiating table and not on the battlefield. But the [words indistinct] on this was played by the rumors that the leader of the country's black majority, Nelson Mandela, might be freed from prison. Evidently these rumors were encouraged by the authorities who, despite the state of emergency, refrained from punishing newspapers which mentioned him. Obviously the crest of the political wave to which, according to government television, South Africa rose, was created largely by Pretoria itself. The methods used in creating it resemble those used in building scenery for TV films with the Victoria Falls.

As for the talks with the presidents of four African nations, they concerned separate points of the quadrilateral negotiations and South Africa's relations with its neighbors.

To Pieter Botha the very thought of such talks was more important than their outcome, because in his country there is much talk now that black Africa has ceased to treat Pretoria as an outcast. The president believes that his visits proved how wrong his critics in the white camp are to assert that his National Party persists in following the policy it pursued previously. His trip to Western Europe yielded few opportunities for self-advertisement. During his meetings there Pieter Botha had to answer many questions he considered unpleasant. Both the president, and foreign minister Roelof Botha, who accompanied him, had to concede that there had been no impressive changes within South Africa. The word impressive, however, was designed to imply that some successes in the international settlement did exist.

Pieter Botha used this reservation in his statement for the Switzerland-South Africa Association, which includes many bankers. The essence of his statement was this: To let impressive changes take place, the bankers must not withdraw their investments from South Africa's economy. It is not hard to see that Pieter Botha's recent tour of Africa and Europe and his arguments little differed from those he used previously. This is why one cannot fail to agree with the newspaper, SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which says that ultimately all depends on how fast Pretoria ceases to pretend, and begins to search in earnest for a practicable program of sharing power in the country in real terms. If it fails to do so, the wave to which South Africa, according to government television, rose as a result of recent visits and negotiations might sweep over the ship of help. This would undoubtedly be regretted by the South Africans, and by all those who wish their country to extricate itself from the quagmire of acute problems.

RSA Protracts Namibia Settlement

PM2410140988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Oct 88 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent I. Tarutin dispatch: "Southwest Africa. Pretoria Protracting Settlement"]

[Text] Harare, 21 Oct—Alarming reports have arrived from the RSA. People in official circles in Pretoria are stating that they intend to alter the date for beginning fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on granting Namibia independence. They describe the difficulties at the quadrapartite talks to resolve the conflict in the southwest of Africa as the main reason for this step.

Fundamental differences of opinion have now arisen around the schedule for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola although this question is secondary with regard to the urgent task— guarantees from Pretoria of its noninterference in the affairs of other countries in the region. Havana and Luanda would, possibly, agree on 2 and ½ years as the minimum timeframe for the subsequent withdrawal of Cuban internationalist soldiers. For its part South Africa is insisting on reducing this period. RSA Foreign Minister R. Botha stated that the problem will be discussed in the course of the upcoming meeting in the Congolese capital, Brazzaville. However, the date for this has not yet been set.

It is understandable that the quest for mutually acceptable accords on such a serious problem cannot proceed easily and simply. But the RSA desire to exploit current clashes in order to drag out the settlement process—with moreover, as it has turned out, active support from the U.S. State Department—is alarming.

East Europe

'Full Body' Resignation of Montenegro Government

LD2610101288 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade October 26 TASS—The Executive Council of the Assembly (government) of Montenegro has decided to resign in full body.

This was stated, the TANJUG news agency reports, by President of the Executive Council Vuko Vukodinovic, addressing the delegates of the republican Assembly following the secret vote in which no confidence was given to five government members. At a meeting of Montenegro's Assembly, which ended late at night on Tuesday, the delegates of that high legislative body voted confidence to members of Montenegro's collective presidency, the president of the Assembly and his deputy, members of the Executive Council.

The question of confidence was raised as a result of acute criticism which was made by participants in mass meetings in Titograd and Niksic on October 7-8, who held the republican leadership responsible for the complex economic and political situation in Montenegro.

According to the TANJUG news agency, the delegates of Montenegro's Assembly have decided to consider the question of the government's en masse resignation at one of its coming meetings.

Yugoslav Constitution Amendments To Bring Reform

LD2210194288 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 22 Oct 88

[Text] Belgrade October 22 TASS—The forthcoming introduction of amendments to the 1974 Constitution is of major importance for carrying out economic and political reforms and improving the country's sociopolitical system, the 18th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, which discussed the draft amendements, said.

The amendments are to be approved by parliament on November 29—Republic Day.

At the same time, the plenum said that a new text of the constitution would inevitably be worked out in the distant future.

The plenum noted that large-scale political work should precede the drafting of a new constitution.

The main attention shcuild be given to unity of Communists of the country, it said.

The Central Committee emphasised that the matter at issue was not "changes in the foundations of the system of socialist self-government" but efforts to make fundamental law of the country meet the requirements of the times.

The 18th plenum in its decisions pointed to differences in the League of Communists on the proposal, made during the discussion of the draft amendments, on setting up a Council of United Labour—a third chamber of the Yugoslav parliament that would represent the interests of the country's work collectives.

There were also differences on proposals to change the procedure of electing members of the collective presidency of Yugoslavia, abolish similar bodies at the level of republics and autonomous provinces, and introduce the principle of secret ballot instead of nominating delegates to the Presidium of Yugoslavia from each republic and two autonomous provinces.

The remaining differences on these issues brought about different approaches to the assessment of the forthcoming constitutional amendments "on the whole, are aimed at creating conditions for implementing the economic reform and removing bureaucratic distortions in the system of socialist self-government democracy".

Further on Visit by Polish Premier Rakowski

Arrival Meeting With Media

LD2110000588 Warsaw PAP IN English 2352 GMT 20 Oct 88

[By PAP correspondents Slawomir Popowski and Jozef Rzeszut]

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 20—PUWP CC Political Bureau member and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski arrived here Thursday [20

October] for a working visit of friendship. He was welcomed at the Vnukovo airport by CPSU CC Political Bureau member and president of the Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov.

Upon the welcome ceremony, Prime Ministers Ryzhkov and Rakowski talked with newsmen.

Premier Ryzhkov said that the Polish prime minister was well-known in the USSR and that is why they welcomed with satisfaction his appointment to an important state post. "We have always had good relations with the Polish leadership and I am sure that those with the new prime minister will also develop positively," he said.

"I am very glad to be in Moscow and I think that this trip is very important and necessary for us," Rakowski said. "The fact that I have come to Moscow and that this is my first foreign trip is understandable since the Soviet Union has been and will remain Poland's closest ally. This trip should be understood by every sensible man. Right now, I would like to thank Premier Ryzhkov for sparing me time. Although I have acted as a premier for a dozen or so days, my question about the possibility of a Soviet visit was immediately answered positively. Like Premier Ryzhkov I am convinced that our talks will be fruitful because nothing divides us while everything links us," Rakowski said.

The "PRAVDA" AND "IZVESTIYA" dailies carried a photo and a profile of the head of the Polish Government. The papers stressed that Soviet citizens have cordially welcomed Rakowski and expressed a conviction that his visit would contribute to the further development and strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Poland, between the Soviet and Polish nations.

On Friday, in the forenoon, Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski will hold talks with Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov. In the afternoon, he is expected to meet with Mikhail Gorbachev and member of the Political Bureau and CPSU CC Secretary Aleksandr Yakovlev. The Soviet Government will give a luncheon in honour of the Polish visitor.

Policy Meeting With Gorbachev

LD2110193688 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 21 TASS—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev today received Polish Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski during his brief working visit to Moscow.

Gorbachev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, shared his impressions and assessments of the profound changes currently under way in the Soviet society.

"The people are for perestroyka. We are to build relations in all spheres of our life in a different way than before—through glasnost, democratisation and rule of law," Gorbachev said.

"We are rediscovering the entire depth of Lenin's formula: Socialism is a living creation of the masses."

Rakowski described the situation in Poland and tasks of the new government. The government was fully determined to give priority to the solution of social problems, especially such burning ones as housing construction and consumer goods production.

It would be required to review the structure of investment and use more fully the potentialities of all economic sectors.

Poland's political life was witnessing the broadening of the understanding of the need to consolidate all forces in society on a constructive platform.

Discussing the subject of the international policy of the USSR and Poland, Gorbachev and Rakowski expressed the intention actively to translate into life in cooperation with other Warsaw Treaty member countries the concept of the common European home and peace initiatives of the socialist countries.

Gorbachev wished Rakowski great successes in his new position of responsibility.

Aleksandr Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the conversation that was held in a warm friendly atmosphere.

Warsaw TV Reviews Visit

LD2110190888 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Report from Moscow by correspondent Leslaw Nowak; no video available]

[Text] Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, who has been in the Soviet Union since yesterday on a friendly working visit, today met with Mikhail Gorbachev in the CPSU Central Committee building. In the 2-hour talk, Aleksandr Yakovlev, Politburo and Central Committee member took part. Attending on the Polish side were: Deputy Premier Ireneusz Sekula and Ambassador Wlodzimierz Natorf. Earlier in the morning, Mieczyslaw Rakowski spoke with Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov over breakfast. Both premiers gave speeches.

The communique summing up the Polish-Soviet talks held in Moscow states that they took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The current state of and prospects for economic and scientific-technical cooperation between both countries was discussed, confirming that it is attaining an ever higher level. Simultaneously, optimal

solutions are being sought for perfecting the mechanisms of economic cooperation and the creation of conditions for modern forms of ties. It is felt that the productive and scientific-technical potential that both states have at their disposal—Mieczyslaw Rakowski spoke of this—is insufficiently exploited. Specialization tasks and those of cooperation in production and the introduction of (?longer-term) types of production [perspektywiczne rodzaje wytwarzania] demand constant attention and practical solutions.

It was agreed that in the near future mechanisms for direct cooperation in joint enterprises and also other forms of cooperation will be completed. The talks stressed the importance of the implementation of the declaration on cooperation in the areas of ideology, science and technology, which was accepted by the leaders of both states. Both sides stress that this will bring the nations closer and also enrich spiritual ties. Mieczyslaw Rakowski expressed satisfaction at the creation in the Soviet Union of conditions for the activity of cultural associations bringing together Soviet citizens of Polish origin. In the talks, current international problems were also discussed. Mieczyslaw Rakowski invited Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov to pay an official visit to Poland. The short working visit—most of the talks and meetings were held today—is over. Talks will still be continued tomorrow by Deputy Premier Ireneusz Sekula.

Vice-Premiers Meet

LD2310162688 Warsaw PAP in English 1434 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow, Oct. 23—Polish Vice-Premier Ireneusz Sekula and First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission Yuriy Maslyukov held talks here on Saturday. During the talks the two vice-premiers adopted a number of provisions and reached an agreement as to moves aimed at solving economic problems which were the subject of the talks held by the Polish and Soviet premiers, Mieczyskaw F. Rakowski and Nikolay Ryzhkov.

The vice-premiers briefed each other on the works undertaken with a view to streamlining economic management in Poland and the USSR. The sides decided to continue the exchange of experiences in this domain.

Discussed was the course of preparations for the coordination of national economic plans for the years 1991-1995 and particular stress was put on supplying raw and intermediate materials, development of coproduction and cooperation and implementation in practice of the attainments of scientific-technological progress.

The talks focused also on lines of work aimed to create favourable economic and legal conditions for increasing the participation of enterprises and economic organizations in the development of cooperation between Poland and the USSR.

During the talks, the sides discussed and took appropriate decisions concerning the present-day problems of the foreign trade and economic cooperation.

Sekula also held talks with Soviet Vice-Premier Nikolay Talyzin. The two discussed many current problems of bilateral economic cooperation. The procedure of preparations for the 31st session of the Polish-Soviet integovernmental commission for economic and scientific-and- technological cooperation were subject of detailed discussion.

Polish Daily Sees Successful Ties

LD2210143588 Moscow TASS in English 1337 GMT 22 Oct 88

[Text] Warsaw October 22 TASS—The meetings and negotiations with Mikhail Gorbachev, other Soviet leaders [as received] have demonstrated once again the similar character of transformations which are under way in the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, the nearness of Soviet perestroyka and Polish socialist renewal.

That was underlined by Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Mieczyslaw Rakowski in a Polish television interview, upon completion of his brief working visit to Moscow.

Both countries have their national specificity, but in common questions of transformation of society they have no divergencies. The head of the Polish Government said that the visit became a new major factor of consolidating close ties of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Poland.

The course of meetings and negotiations in Moscow has reaffirmed that a new page was turned in Soviet-Polish relations, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU says in its commentary. The Polish -Soviet economic interaction is developing successfully, but its possibilities are far from being used in full, the newspaper underlines.

It is necessary to more energetically restructure the mechanism and the forms of cooperation, to perfect specialisation and integration of production, to undertake joint ventures.

The reforms currently underway in both countries promote such perestroyka, create economic and financial conditions for it.

Wieczyslaw Rakowski's visit to Moscow demonstrated once again the great significance of the bilateral cooperation at the current stage of development of the USSR and the Polish People's Republic, the newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU writes in conclusion.

West Europe

Further on Visit by FRG Chancellor Kohl

USSR To Free Political Prisoners

LD2610145088 Hamburg DPA in German 1334 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—The Soviet Union has agreed to free all people regarded in the West as "political prisoners" before the end of this year. This was announced by Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at an international press conference in Moscow today. The politicians, however, made no reference to the number of people involved. "We can give no details about the number. But we have an idea."

Kohl said that the Soviet leadership had been given different lists from several Western countries. Genscher denied in this respect the idea that the freeing of the political prisoners in the USSR was a quid pro quo for Bonn's agreement to a human rights conference in Moscow. Kohl, who during his visit to Moscow had also met the civil rights campaigner and Nobel Prize winner Andrey Sakharov, had said beforehand that the Federal Government was prepared, under certain conditions, to support such a conference.

Foreign Minister Genscher added that the prerequisite for that was not the freeing of political prisoners but the stopping of interference in Western transmissions over Soviet territory and more liberal exit and visitor regulations for Soviet citizens.

Kohl Kremlin Dinner Speech

PM2510194588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report on speech by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl at a 24 October Kremlin dinner in his honor: "In the Interests of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation"]

[Text]Esteemed Mr General Secretary,

Esteemed Mrs Gorbachev,

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I thank you for myself and on behalf of my wife and the members of my delegation for your friendly welcome and for the hospitality you are extending to us during our visit to the Soviet Union.

In letters and private conversations with me many of my fellow citizens have expressed their wishes regarding my visit to the Soviet Union, but above all they have expressed their good wishes for the success of my visit and asked me to convey their greetings to you and the people of this country. This I gladly do.

You, too, general secretary, being willing to listen to the concerns and hopes of your people, know that a great deal is expected of this visit, and of your return visit next year, when we will be able to welcome you in our country.

And rightly so, for these visits present an opportunity to establish a permanent basis for good-neighborly relations between our countries, a relationship which we want to be of benefit to all countries and peoples in East and West. My government and I myself are determined to play our part in developing that relationship.

The links between our countries and peoples go far back in history. In the first half of this century they were adversaries in two world wars. The horrors of the second world war in particular have remained engraved in their memories. We Germans realize how much distress and suffering was inflicted by Germans on individuals, on families, in your country, how much destruction was caused in this country, and how much trust was lost.

Death, suffering and expulsion from their native regions were also the fate of millions of my own countrymen. Our fatherland and its old capital Berlin were divided.

General secretary, we take to heart the lessons of those painful chapters in the history of our peoples. With our exchange of visits we have resolved to begin a new chapter in our relations. In doing so we can foutunately follow on from the good relations and traditions of other periods in our history.

For nearly 600 years now our history has been largely characterized by fruitful exchange and creative cooperation. Novgorod and Hanseatic symbolize a centuries-old tradition of commercial relations. Great names in the world of literature, art and music also stand for countless creative links in the cultural field.

I recall Friedrich Joseph Haass, a doctor and great champion of humanity. He has gone down in Russian history as an untiring helper of prisoners and deportees. Dostoyevski and Gorkiy paid tribute to him. And flowers are still placed on his grave here in Moscow.

We are linked not least by the many Germans who came to your country. By their hard work and loyalty, and by cultivating their own traditions, they have helped to shape the character of Russia and the Soviet Union. Although not guilty of any offense, they have had to endure much suffering.

General secretary, it is my personal wish—and here I am also expressing the wish of my fellow countrymen—that these people should once again be enabled, as in the past, to serve as intermediaries between both peoples and make an enriching contribution to the great diversity of your country. To be able to do so they must have assured cultural rights and enjoy freedom of religious worship.

At this juncture I wish to mention the gratifying large number of Germans who have been permitted to leave the Soviet Union in recent years and months. More possibilities for visits should enable all Soviet citizens of German nationality to establish and maintain links and contacts.

General secretary, we have come a good way since the resumption of diplomatic relations in 1955-1956, which for us Germans meant the repatriation of prisoners of war. I need only recall the Moscow Treaty of 1970, an important signpost on the road to the Final Act of Helsinki.

But I would also mention the agreements on long-term economic, scientific and technological cooperation. We aim to build further on those foundations.

General secretary, my visit to the Soviet Union is taking place at a time of far-reaching change in international politics. It appears that old conflicts and confrontations between East and West are gradually being overcome. The situation is characterized by dynamic movement and change. At the same time, the problems besetting relations between the industrial nations of the northern hemisphere and the nations of the Third World are becoming increasingly urgent.

The task of protecting the environment, the threat of a global climatic change, present us with huge problems. Scientific progress, for instance in the field of genetic engineering, requires us to reflect on the ethnical implications. New scourges—terrorism, drugs, epidemics—pose a threat to mankind.

These growing, transboundary challenges make it clear that we live in one world. What are needed are common strategies which not only respond to these challenges today and in the year 2000 but indicate our responsibility for all future generations.

But the prime necessity of our time is to prevent war of any kind, whether nuclear or conventional, and to safeguard peace for all. This is why the political dialogue between East and West focuses on arms control and disarmament. Both sides have proved that they are prepared and have the ability to reconcile their interests equitably whilst at the same time maintaining their security.

The treaty providing for the worldwide removal of all U.S. and Soviet land-based intermediate-range nuclear missiles, which became effective on 1 June, is of historic significance. Two basic principles are the criterion for future disarmament agreements:

- whoever has more must scrap more;

- only effective verification creates confidence.

My government welcomes the considerable progress made in the negotiations on the 50 percent reduction of the nuclear strategic offensive armaments of the Soviet Union and the United States. We too favor an early agreement since the consolidation of strategic stability will not only enhance the security of the great powers but is in the interest of all Europeans.

The great superiority of the Warsaw Pact in terms of short-range nuclear weapons remains a source of great concern to us and our allies. I repeat my appeal to the Soviet Union to dispense with part of these weapons. This would not impair the security interests of the Warsaw Pact but would make it easier to achieve in the negotiations we advocate substantial and verifiable reductions of Soviet and U.S. short-range missiles to equal ceilings.

I would remind you that between 1981 and 1988 our alliance unilaterally withdrew 2,400 nuclear warheads from Europe.

A convention providing for a global and verifiable ban on chemical weapons is also most urgently needed. The use of such weapons in regional conflicts underscores the danger of proliferation. This has got to be stopped.

The main obstacle to European security, however, is the serious conventional imbalance. That is why we urge that negotiations on conventional stability throughout Europe be commenced as soon as possible. Their aim must be:

- to secure a stable balance of power at a lower level; and

- to create a situation in Europe in which neither side has the capability for launching a surprise attack, and for initiating large-scale offensive action—which already applies in the case of the Atlantic Alliance.

While it was indeed earlier thought right that the East-West relationship should not be confined to questions of security, arms control and disarmament. This applies even more so today. We therefore welcome the extremely wide-ranging dialogue and cooperation that has developed between the Soviet Union and the United States since 1985.

From the very beginning, general secretary, the Federal Republic of Germany has encouraged and worked for such a policy, which gradually builds confidence. But we

have ourselves striven actively in this direction, seeking to improve mutual understanding with our eastern and south-eastern neighbors with the same aim in mind. Our relations with the Soviet Union have always been, and will remain, central to those efforts.

Your country, general secretary, has under your energetic leadership embarked upon a program of far-reaching reform to open up your society both internally and in its external relations.

Everyone knows that our concepts of political and social order differ profoundly. Nevertheless, I wish to emphasize that if your policy which you describe with terms like "restructuring", "glasnost" and "democratization", offers more opportunities for mutual understanding and cooperation, then it has our approval and sympathy.

From our close current contacts with our friends and allies we know that there are no two opinions on this point. Our firm ties with the West increase the value of our offer of fair partnership.

Let me mention as an example the fact that the European Community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and its members moved closer to one another this year, under our presidency of the European Community.

Looking to the single market to be established by 1992, the European Community wants to continue to be an open, cooperative partner for its East European neighbors—for however content we may be with growing European integration, we do not lose sight of Europe as a whole.

You speak in this connection, general secretary, of the "common European house". If that house has many windows and many doors, if the people can come to one another freely, if nothing and nobody impedes the exchange of goods and ideas, of science and culture, then I gladly agree with this description.

Our vision is and will remain:

- a peaceful order in Europe which brings closer all Europeans in a common freedom and includes close ties with the North American democracies;

- a peaceful order in which all countries and peoples can live together in peaceful competition and in ever closer exchange;

- a peaceful order in which every individual has his livelihood and in which our natural sources of life will be preserved; and not least

- a peaceful order based on respect for human rights and human dignity.

We are encouraged by the fact that even where political barriers and ideological gulfs still divide, the common roots of European history and culture are becoming increasingly visible. The millennium of the Christianization of the Kiev Rus was palpable evidence of this.

Ahead of us lie two dates which commemorate outstanding events:

- the 40th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations, and

- the bicentenary of the French Revolution and the Declaration of Human and Civil Rights ensuing from it.

Both those documents clearly show that human rights prevail over any state power. And history has proved that a state which respects human rights enhances its political, economic and social stability as well as its standing as a reliable partner in the community of nations.

Unfortunately, the situation in the world as a whole still leaves much to be desired in this respect. For the good of the Europeans we are seeking improvements, especially in the Helsinki process. It is not merely a question of erasing the differences among the participating states, of reconciling interests and opening up new avenues of cultural, economic and environmental cooperation. It is a question of achieving the kind of progress for people which can be felt and grasped.

We therefore expect the Vienna CSCE follow-up meeting to adopt without delay a substantial and balanced final document with clear improvements.

In this process, the purpose of which is to heal this continent's old wounds and to bring its people together, it must also become possible for the Germans to overcome the division of their country by peaceful means, as we stated in the letter on German unity on signing the Moscow Treaty.

We realize that the goal of unity can only be achieved with the approval of the powers responsible for Germany as a whole. To us, war and the use of force are no means of achieving political objectives.

The truth remains, however: This division is unnatural. The community [obshchnost] of the Germans is a historical and human reality which politics cannot ignore.

We respect the existing boundaries, yet we want all Germans—like all Europeans—to be able to choose their fate freely and to come together in mutual freedom.

General secretary, with my visit here today and with your return visit next year we are expressing our determination to press ahead with the development of German-Soviet relations in as many areas as possible and for our mutual benefit.

We aim to weave a denser contractual network. We aim to carry out and successfully complete as many specific projects as possible.

We should make political dialogue at high and the highest levels permanent. Summit meetings should be held more regularly. My government would like to see more contacts between the German Bundestag and the Supreme Soviet, between the churches, the media, the trade unions and other social groups. It would like to see the further development of town twinnings and of contacts between our citizens.

Above all young people—young scientists, students, trainees, pupils, sportsmen, young people in general—should be more involved in the exchanges between our two countries and learn each other's language. We can do any amount of good in building a peaceful future if we considerably widen the exchange program.

I particularly welcome the fact that tomorrow a non-governmental discussion forum is to be established in which distinguished representatives of the public in both countries will maintain a dialogue.

As far as our economic exchange is concerned, we can look back on a long and successful tradition. We can continue this work on the basis of many years of experience and increased trust between partners. The German economy remains conscious of its significance as the Soviet Union's most important Western partner. It is ready for extensive cooperation at a time when the economic structural reforms you have undertaken are opening up significant prospects. These also include new forms of cooperation.

Permit me, general secretary, to refer to one key area in particular, the high-quality training and skill enhancement of specialists and leading cadres, which is essential for successful functioning of the economy. This is not only a question of acquiring know-how but also of having the opportunity to get more acquainted with one another.

I therefore wish to make a gesture of cooperation by offering a three-year programme under which, each year, over 1,000 young people from your country would come to the Federal Republic of Germany to study and receive training in many different fields and for information purposes.

In the cultural sphere the aim must be to take up the threads of our rich past, but also to derive creative energy from our different traditons. Our cultural exchange has already reached a high level, as witness the concerts and exhibitions being held just now.

We expect strong impulses to come from the two-year program under our cultural agreement. Furthermore, I feel the time is now ripe to open negotiations on the exchange of cultural institutes.

General secretary, Berlin must be fully incorporated in the process of developing our relations. That city's situation has always been a barometer for judging the state of East-West realtions. The quadripartite agreement has proved itself a sound basis. In strictly observing and fully applying that agreement it should also be possible to find practical and sensible solutions for outstanding problems.

General secretary, clarity as to the course we follow and trust in the long-term predictability of our policy will make for successful cooperation. In our talks today we have laid some good foundations for such cooperation.

We are responsible to and for our peoples. The Germans in particular—and, I am sure, the peoples of the Soviet Union too—wish through understanding and reconciliation to heal the wounds of the past and build a beter future.

General secretary, you and I are about the same age. In our youth we experienced the horror of war. Your father was seriously wounded, my brother was killed in action. We saw how many women waited for their husbands, how many mothers waited for their sons—often in vain.

Today the men and women of our generation are themselves parents and grandparents. They have removed the debris and rebuilt their towns and villages. We must now seek to bring the people closer together in heart and in mind. In this I perceive a common, a profoundly human obligation, in spite of the fact that we live in different political and social systems.

In conclusion H. Kohl wished health to M.S Gorbachev and his wife, prosperity to the Soviet Union, happiness to its people, and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The speeches of M.S. Gorbachev and H. Kohl were greeted with applause. The dinner was held in a friendly atmosphere.

FRG'S Scholz at Military Academy

LD2510151888 Moscow TASS in English 1504 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS—"For me World War II was not just a phrase from a textbook but part of my life, "West German Defence Minister Rupert Scholz said.

He was addressing the command, teachers and students of the military academy of armour troops named after Soviet Marshal Rodion Malinovskiy.

Scholz said his father, a Wehrmacht officer, was killed in the Stalingrad battle and that he himself saw the end of the war in a burning Berlin.

"I still remember those days as a horrible nightmare," he said.

"The visit by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the Soviet Union and his Moscow talks mark the beginning of a new stage in the development of relations between our two countries.

"This can, and must, bring about a better mutual understanding and broader cooperation on the basis of reliable security in Europe and arms control.

"My meeting and conversation with Soviet Defence Minister General Dmitriy Yazov should also be considered in this context.

"Yazov and I agreed that we could make a weightier contribution to the policy of peace and mutual understanding in Europe.

"We held a frank and constructive dialogue on our military-political and military stands and about our views on matters of European security, arms control and disarmament.

"I'm quite satisfied with the reults of the meeting," Scholz said.

"We bear joint responsibility for the future of our peoples and countries and hence for peace in Europe which particularly depends on a positive development of East-West relations, on relations between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty," the West German minister continued.

"Relations between our countries in this century were determined by conflict and war. Now I'm staying in Moscow, a city which had to be defended during World War II against the aggression of fascist Germany.

"Moscow citizens sustained great losses. The memory of that war is still alive.

"And I agree that for the Soviet Armed Forces this memory is also a warning and a call for vigilance," the minister said.

"In the name of the future of our peoples and countries we should not emphasise the past but just learn a lesson from it to build up confidence.

"As the minister of defence of West Germany I would like to make a contributiion of my own to this noble cause," Scholz said.

Scholz Urges Glasnost in Military

LD2410233088 Hamburg DPA in German 2154 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow (DPA)—Federal Defense Minister Rupert Scholz (CDU) has called upon the Soviet Union to apply "glasnost" not only to internal policies but also to make it a principle of its military policy. In a speech to the Malinovskiy Military Academy in Moscow Scholz said today that besides defense capability trust was the most important precondition for security in East and West. "But trust must have a firm base in mutual calculability and reliability, and above all in transparency of military potentials and activities." For this reason he also wanted "glasnost" for security policy in Europe, the minister said.

Scholz, speaking within the framework of the chancellor's visit, is the first federal defense minister to address members of the Soviet military. He pleaded for the concept of "mutual security" between East and West. It had to be based on military balance, confidence-building measures, as well as detente and disarmament.

Scholz stressed that the Warsaw Pact continued to have military superiority in the numbers of weapons. There is not the "balance on the whole" that is claimed by the Soviets. There have to be talks and negotiations on the issues in complete, mutual openness. For example, Moscow annually introduced around 1,600 new combat tanks between 1984 and 1986, which was almost as many as the Bundeswehr had as a whole. While NATO had reduced its nuclear weapons in Europe by a third at the beginning of the 80's, the Soviet Union's tactical nuclear weapons had been modernized.

Scholz said that no one in the Western alliance is insinuating that Moscow wants to take military action against Western Europe. However, a "dangerous ability to invade" is expressed in the capabilities of the Warsaw Pact, which a new strategic thinking should dispense with. Scholz supported Gorbachev's view that he who has more weapons should give up more weapons. At the same time the federal minister of defense linked policies of detente with progress in human rights.

He outlined to the Soviets the Western concept of defense as a defensive system for the maintaining of peace in freedom based on deterrence. The military-political dialogue begun during the visit of the chancellor had to be continued. Scholz recalled that during the Second World War the city of Moscow had to defend itself "against the agressions of nationalist-socialist Germany". That war of agression had inflicted great suffering and sacrifice on the Soviet Union. However, for the sake of the futures of both peoples, one ought not to keep looking back at the past but one ought to draw from it the correct lessons for current policies.

Yazov Meets FRG's Scholz

PM2510101388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 88 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] On 24 October Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, had a meeting with

FRG Defense Minister R. Scholz, who is in Moscow in connection with the official visit to our country by FRG Federal Chancellor H. Kohl. They had a conversation during which they discussed questions concerning bilateral relations in the military sphere and further steps to strengthen confidence-building measures between states.

Large Agreements Signed

LD2410190788 Moscow TASS in English 1852 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 24 TASS—A number of large agreements on cooperation in various areas of industry, science and technology between a number of Soviet ministries, agencies and enterprises and firms of the FRG were signed at Moscow's World Trade Centre today.

The biggest of these agreements was concluded between the USSR Ministry of Instrument-Making, Means of Automation and Control Systems, the USSR Ministry of Public Health and Siemens concern. The agreement envisages the development of bilateral, scientific, technological, production and economic ties. Five memorandums on cooperation in the area of the manufacture of X-ray, stomatological and other medical equipment were signed in the framework of the agreement. The USSR Ministry of Electrical Engineering and Siemens concern signed in the framework of the general agreement a treaty on the implementation of the second stage of cooperation in the area of computers. Siemens has also concluded a treaty with the USSR State Committee for the Utilisation of Atomic Energy on cooperation in the area of designing and creation of reactors for nuclear power stations.

Several agreements were concluded on cooperation in the production of various machinery and equipment. They were, specifically, signed between production amalgamation "Krasnyy Kotelshchik (Taganrog, south of Russia) and Deutsche Babcock firm, between production amalgamation "Chelyabinskiy Traktorniy Zavod" in the Urals and the Hannomag firm, between the Byelorussian autoworks and M.A.N. firm. Other agreement were signed.

Documents were also signed on the setting up of joint ventures for the manufacture of textiles, electric drives for machine-tools and industrial robots, equipment for environmental protection, membrane technique, high precision metal-cutting equipment, boilers. Italian and Finnish firms take part in the setting up of joint ventures aside from West German firms.

Commenting on this event, president of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Vladislav Malkevich told a TASS correspondent that the agreements signed mostly apply to such forms of economic cooperation as joint enterprise and cooperation in production, which is very important for the development of bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. "This is natural since the FRG has always been leading in the area of new forms of cooperation. More than 20 agreements on cooperation now operate between the two countries. 20 joint ventures, to say nothing of those formed under today's agreements have been set up, negotiations are under way on forming more than 20 other joint ventures. West Germany has been a major partner of the Soviet Union among western countries over 16 years. The agreements signed today attest to the will of the two countries to the diversification of trade exchange, bringing new kinds of products into trade turnover and increase of its volume", he said.

Shevardnadze Receives Genscher

LD2410183988 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow, 24 Oct (TASS)—Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, today met with FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The ministers agreed that this meeting, and the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, are destined to open a new stage in Soviet-West German relations and to give lively, vigorous impetus to the two countries' all-round cooperation for the foreseeable future.

As a result of the changes taking place in the world and the development of the new political thinking, favorable opportunities are emerging for generating dialogue and expanding the spheres of productive cooperation in European politics and in international affairs in general.

Emphasis was placed on the urgent need for a radical improvement of the whole system of economic, scientific, and technical relations between the USSR and the FRG, and between East and West Europe, and for overcoming mutual alienation and arriving at new patterns and forms of cooperation. The economic and other agreements and contracts signed during the visit are a visible expression of the two countries' willingness to give their relations a new qualitative dimension.

The ministers gave much attention to the state of affairs at the Vienna meeting and to the task of concluding it as soon as possible. This would be in the interests of maintaining the dynamics of the all-European process and of solving the problems of disarmament and further strengthening trust in Europe. Eduard Shevardnadze stressed that the holding of a meeting of the top leaders of European states, the United States, and Canada could give a good political charge to the future talks on reduction of conventional weapons and armed forces in Europe. In this context the Soviet side indicated the need for a further reduction in and subsequent complete liquidation of nuclear weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union favors the earliest elimination of tactical nuclear weapons.

The sides confirmed the proximity of their positions on the question of the banning and elimination of chemical weapons, and advocated the urgent conclusion of an appropriate convention.

There was an exchange of opinion on questions of CEMA-EEC relations. Noting the significance of the official relations between these two major economic unions of Europe, Eduard Shevardnadze emphasized the importance of shaping cooperation between them in such a way as to respond to the task of building a "common European home" and to affirm the principles of good-neighborliness and honest partnership.

Some questions of practical bilateral relations were also discussed.

Yakovlev Meets Deutsche Bank Head

LD2410231088 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Comrade Yakovlev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has received Herrhausen, chairman of the Board of the Deutsche Bank A.G. FRG. An exchange of views took place on a broad range of questions concerning world development and perspectives for the development of Soviet-West German ties.

Agriculture Ministers Meet

LD2410230688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR's Gosagroprom, received FRG Agriculture Minister Kiechle. During the meeting, there was an exchange of information on the situation in agriculture. A broad range of questions concerned with developing bilateral cooperation in the area of agro-industrial production was considered . The conversations took place in a businesslike and amicable atmosphere.

Ost Reports on Talks

LD2410184988 Hamburg DPA in German 1735 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Moscow, (DPA)—In spite of apparently continuing differences, Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet state and party leader, has declared himself optimistic about the further development of relations with the Federal Republic. According to Government Spokesman Friedhelm Ost, at the conclusion of 2 and ½ hours of talks with Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl today in Moscow, Gorbachev said: "The ice is broken." At the same time he admitted that there were no new Soviet proposals in all the important questions.

Kohl and Gorbachev discussed bilateral relations, economic questions, the German question, the Berlin problem, areas of ethnic German resettlers, and disarmament and arms control. In all these questions there were no new Soviet proposals, Ost stressed. Both sides agreed, however, to intensify their meetings in the future. The talk took place in a "good, open climate."

At the conclusion of the talks Kohl and Gorbachev met with German business representatives. Kohl said that there are chances "to shape positively the prospects for relations. In spite of fundamental differences, one can improve things in many areas, which also improves relations as a whole." Even with all the contrast "it is clear that a new page of a chapter is being opened."

Ost said that Gorbachev stated that a chapter has "not only one page, but several pages." There are "areas of agreement, but also problems." Kohl's visit was "well-prepared", and he was "happy" with the talks held "in a good atmosphere." Gorbachev said that both a "realists" and directed their "eyes to the future". Optimistically, he added: "The ice is broken."

According to the Bonn government spokesman, only 16 bilateral economic agreements were signed between German industry and the Soviet Union on Monday afternoon. Originally there had been talk about 24 agreements. Also, the framework for a German DM3 billion credit is to be signed tomorrow at the earliest. Ost gave no further details. [passage omitted]

Ost Remarks on 2d Meeting

LD2510170988 Hamburg DPA in German 1609 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow, (DPA)—Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Soviet state and party leader Mikhail Gorbachev have spoken positively about the course of their talks. "We are doing the job properly", Kohl said, according to Bonn government spokesman Friedhelm Ost, following the second meeting between the two politicians in Moscow today. Regarding yesterday's tete-a-tete, Gorbachev had said: "It was a great day; the dialogue was important." Following the meeting between the two delegations, seven bilateral agreements and the framework for DM3 billion in credit were signed.

According to Ost, Gorbachev again said that "the ice" had been "broken", "but one can only speak of spring when the ice begins to move." However, we are on a "good path," the state and party leader said. Both politicians had advocated "lending dynamism to developments." The two countries' foreign ministers were instructed to establish as many points as possible for the forthcoming reciprocal visit by Gorbachev to Bonn at the start of next year.

Commentary Notes 'Frank' Discussion

LD2510085388 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Viktor Levin Commentary]

[Text] Today is the 2d day of the official visit to our country by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Commentator Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

[Levin] Like yesterday it is going to be a very busy day. In 41 minutes' time there is going to be a meeting between the chancellor and Comrade Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; then there will be talks and the signing of documents.

It is clear from the 1st day of the visit that a frank discussion is taking place, without any of the wiles of diplomacy, straight to the point, and with a desire to understand each other and to seek realistic solutions. Take the speeches by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Helmut Kohl which were made at the dinner in the Kremlin yesterday. Neither of them skirted the acute issues, and obviously this is how it should be, for it is not secret that there are problems which the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic view in different ways.

Given that this is the case, then it is necessary in the first place to establish precisely what these problems are, and secondly not simply to take note of them but to determine their significance. In the FRG, for example, there is a tendency to speak on behalf of all Germans. We resolutely reject that position. Comrade Gorbachev stressed that we have very many German friends now: We are firmly linked with the Germans of the GDR by a common social system and common socialist aspirations. We want to be friends with and we are friends with many Germans in the FRG too. The two things do not get in the way of each other. Nor did Comrade Gorbachev leave any room for doubt about our approach to West Berlin. He noted that we are not against West Berlin taking part in European and international contacts; we are willing to take into consideration its specific interests in the economy and in cultural life, but on the understanding that the city's special status remains unshaken. The so-called German question was also touched upon. The Soviet leader recalled that the present situation is the result of history. Attempts to overturn what it has created or to whip things up with unrealistic policy are an unpredictable and even dangerous endeavor. Our approach is determined by a very broad and responsible view of the realities of our world.

On the other hand Helmut Kohl raised a number of issues. By way of example I would mention the issue of the Soviet Germans, which I think in the relatively recent past would have been presented in rather vague terms. The federal chancellor set out the well-known position of the FRG on the issue of Soviet Germans of German nationality. Now we have all had an opportunity to learn this position. On the question of arms limitation in Europe, in my view, the chancellor used the old formulas. Not long ago it was being said in the FRG that what we have to talk about is not the modernization of armaments but the modernization of thinking. And that approach, in my view, is the one that corresponds to the spirit of the times.

Helmut Kohl's speech also contained some interesting ideas. Worthy of attention in particular, in my view, are the proposals for cultural exchanges, for invitations to experts and young citizens. I would think that such exchanges could be extremely fruitful on a bilateral basis.

There are still 2 days of meetings and talks ahead. It appears to me that both sides are showing a desire to search for mutual understanding, and that gives grounds for optimism.

Kohl Talks With Sakharov

LD2510083988 Hamburg DAP in German 0618 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Excerpts] (DAP)—At the start of the 2d day of his visit Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl met today for a talk with Andrey Sakharov, the Soviet Nobel prizewinner and human rights campaigner, in Moscow at the FRG ambassador's residence. The talk was attended by Sakharov's wife Yelena Bonner, Hannelore Kohl, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and his wife Barbara. Kohl and Sakharov made no statement at the start of the conversation, which lasted about 45 minites. [passage omitted]

More on Ryzhkov, Kohl Talks

LD2510155088 Moscow TASS in English 1554 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS—Soviet head of government Nikolay Ryzhkov met here today with West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl who is in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

They held a thorough exchange of opinions on the entire range of relations between the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Confidence was expressed that the realization of understandings on Soviet-West German summits will make it possible to open a new chapter in cooperation between the two countries, which, naturally, cannot but be in harmony with the present dynamics of world development.

The signature during the federal chancellor's visit of important agreements and specific plans for cooperation projects in the economy, science, technology, culture and nature protection will help raise the level and quality of Soviet-West German relations to a new high and strengthen their treaty-based legal foundation. The Soviet side called attention to the need to rebuild trade and economic relations between the USSR and the FRG and take advantage of favorable opportunities opening up in conditions of economic reform in the Soviet Union and its increasingly active and deep involvement in the international division of labor.

The conversation dealt also with a number of specific matters of cooperation, including the issues of training specialists in the field of management, pooling efforts in environmental protection and launching cooperative arrangements to produce medical equipment.

In the context of developing commercial, economic, scientific and technological contacts between the countries grouped in the council for Mutual Economic Assistance and the European Economic Community, the interlocutors paid attention to issues related to the planned creation of a single West European market by 1992 and to plans to establish a joint market in the east of Europe.

In this connection the possibility was pointed out of forming closer mutually beneficial ties between the economic groups and preventing the existing division, which is supported by the policy of discrimination and bans in West- East trade, from going any deeper.

The Soviet side described this policy as being in conflict with the objective processes of consolidating worldwide economic links and the nascent positive shifts in international relations.

Kohl reiterated the readiness of the Federal Government and the West German business community to broaden and extend interaction in economic, scientific, cultural and ecological fields. It was pointed out that the perestroyka processes in the Soviet Union make for a more effective development of cooperation between the two countries on a drastically new level. The meeting was attended on the Soviet side by Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Vladimir Kamentsev and Ivan Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Counci of Ministers, Guriy Marchuk, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Konstantin Katushev, USSR minister for external economic relations, Fedor Morgun, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Nature Protection, and Yuliy Kvitsinsky, Soviet Ambassador to the FRG, and on the West German side by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, deputy federal chancellor and foreign minister of the FRG, federal ministers Ignar Kiechle, Klaus Toepfer and Heinz Riesenhuber, state secretaries Friedhelm Ost and Dieter von Wuerzen, and Andreas Meyer-Landruth, West German ambassador to the USSR.

Gorbachev Meets FRG Businessmen

PM2510133788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Toward New Steps in Cooperation. Meeting of M.S. Gorbachev and H. Kohl With Representatives of FRG Business Circles."]

[Text] On the way from St. Catherine's Hall to St. Georges Hall through the suite of rooms in the Great Kremlin Palace, M.S. Gorbachev communicated to H. Kohl his impressions from their talk which had just ended. He said he was satisfied. The federal chancellor agreed with this appraisal.

More than 70 representatives of FRG business circles gathered in St. George's Hall to meet with the leaders of the two countries. The businessmen included the chairman of the Eastern committee of West German economy, Otto Wolff von Amerongen; chairman of the supervisory committee of Fried Krupp Gmbh, Berthold Beitz; chairman of the board of Salamander AG, Franz Josef Dazert; representative of the board of Dresdner Bank AG and chairman of the Federal Association of German Banks, Wolfgang Roeller; member of the board of Siemens AG, Hans-Gerd Neglein; vice president of the Federal Association of German Industry and president of the Association of German Machine-Building Enterprises, Frank Petzold; president of the Federal Association of German Wholesale and Foreign Trade Consul Klaus Richter; and President of the Association of Chambers of Industry and Commerce of the FRG Hans Peter Stihl. Numerous journalists were also present.

Helmut Kohl approached the microphone. "Mr General Secretary, we have had a conversation lasting many hours, during which we jointly considered and discussed prospects and possibilities of our policy," he said. "We spoke of common history and of those chapters of history that burden us. We spoke of the present and of our responsibility for the common future. Taking into account all the existing difficulties, which we do not underestimate in any way, we were united in the view that we wish to turn a new page to another new chapter of history, and not just to turn it but to start filling it with our strong hand."

Mikhail Gorbachev: "And then this chapter will contain many pages, not just one."

Helmut Kohl: "We shall be working on this. Economic exchanges and communication among businessmen and industrialists, specifically, are good features of our history. We wish above all to maintain these trends now. Much lies ahead of us. We are yet to solve many problems, but given goodwill much can be achieved. Many of the ladies and gentlemen here are ready for this: to work to multiply joint actions on the basis of their enterprise.

"Mr General Secretary, a delegation of a not quite usual composition has gathered here. Its members represent much goodwill and remarkable faith in competence and knowledge. We must take advantage of this in the most rational way."

Mikhail Gorbachev: "Esteemed Mr Chancellor, esteemed ladies and gentlemen, I can largely back up what Mr Kohl has said. And I think this is something. The road to this visit was not easy. But we worked persistently on both sides. This is our first dialogue which passed in a good atmosphere and touched on many problems. We were not sidestepping difficulties, however. I'm pleased with the results of the meeting. We were realistic. But basing ourselves on realities, we tried

to visualize the prospects of our relations. I think we have arrived at the consensus that these relations have good prospects. This can become a cause for our joint efforts, goodwill, and realization of our common responsibility to our peoples, to the people of Europe, and to the world community.

"I do not think it can be said of our talks that they were shrouded in secrecy. If time permitted, we could have virtually recounted their contents. It is important that they were marked by frankness, openness, realism and optimism. And I think a real opportunity has emerged to achieve a new level of relations to mutual benefit. Things have started moving, and let us hope that this trend persists. Much depends on you in this. We know of the attitudes among the business circles of Western Germany and we welcome them. It seems politics and economy are coming closer and this promises positive changes. Let us take fresh steps.

"...I'm glad about this meeting, and I wish to say again that together with the federal chancellor, we count on your contribution to future cooperation."

Ryzhkov Meets FRG Business People

LD2610080688 Moscow TASS in English 0748 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS—Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today began a meeting with West German business people in St. Catherine's Hall of the Grand Kremlin Palace, where Soviet-West German talks were held yesterday.

"There will be no exaggeration in saying," the Soviet head of government remarked as he opened the meeting, "that represented here are the major firms of the FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's visit to the USSR."

"It is hard to count on this meeting producing any specific decisions. But a frank exchange of opinions and points of view will be useful and essential," Ryzhkov added.

More on Ryzhkov, Business People

LD2610144488 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS—Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met in the Kremlin today a group of West German business executives who arrived in the USSR in conjunction with an official visit of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the Soviet Union.

Positively evaluating the state of Soviet-West German cooperation and its prospects, Ryzhkov drew the attention of his interlocutors to the fact that the sweeping transformations being effected in the Soviet economy, the consistent course of involvement in the international division of labour created favourable conditions for an all-round development and deepening of business relations between Soviet organisations and West German firms and banks, extend the sphere of work to set up joint ventures and shared production. [sentence as received]

It was stressed that ample opportunities were latent in the use of new forms of economic interaction to boost trade between the two countries. In this connection, Ryzhkov dwelt on some new major direction of cooperation and singled out modernization of light and food industry enterprises and production of miscellaneous consumer goods as the one of particular importance.

During a substantive exchange of views the sides discussed promising directions of Soviet-West German economic and scientific-technical cooperation. The West German industrialists and bankers confirmed interest in taking part in the development of the natural resources of the Kola Peninsula, in deepening cooperation in chemistry and engineering, which make possible a more vigorous involvement of West German small- and medium-size firms in economic ties.

The sides expressed readiness for further expanding mutually beneficial trade and economic relations between the two countries, including on the basis of the use of advanced technologies which meet the ecological safety requirements.

Several specific projects were discussed, which, if implemented, will write a new important page in Soviet-West German cooperation.

More on Ryzhkov Business Meeting

LD2610163088 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS—Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, met in the Kremlin today a group of West German business executives who arrived in the USSR in conjunction with an official visit of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the Soviet Union.

Taking part in the meeting along with senior executives of major West German firms and banks were representatives of small-and medium-size enterprises, the eastern committee of the West German economy, the Association of German Engineering Enterprises, the Federal Association of German Wholesale and Foreign Trade, the Association of the West German Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and also other organisations maintaining business ties with Soviet ministries and departments.

Ryzhkov welcomed the participants in the meeting, noting their great contribution to the development of the two countries' economic ties. Positively evaluating the

state of Soviet-West German cooperation and its prospects, Ryzhkov drew the attention of his interlocutors to the fact that the sweeping transformations being effected in the Soviet economy, the consistent course of involvement in the international division of labour created favourable conditions for an all-round development and deepening of business relations between Soviet organisations and West German firms and banks, extend the sphere of work to set up joint business enterprises and shared production.

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Several specific projects were discussed, which, if implemented, will write a new important page in Soviet-West German cooperation.

Dieter von Wuerzen, state-secretary of the West German Ministry of Economics, who took part in the talk, on behalf of those present thanked for the meeting which, as he put it, created a favourable climate for giving greater scope and deepening economic links between the two countries.

The Soviet side was represented at the meeting by Vesvolod Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Aleksandra Biryukova, Vladimir Kamentsev, and Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Konsdtantin Katushev, minister of foreign economic relations of the USSR, and Vladislav Malkevich, president of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Kohl Visits Moscow Cemetery

LD2510073388 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS—FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who is staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, visited the Lyublino Cemetery in Moscow today, where 596 German soldiers, taken prisoner during the Second World War, are buried.

"For peace and reconciliation," this inscription in Russian is engraved on the obelisk from dark granite mounted at the entrance to the cemetery.

"There is no hatred to these soldiers in the hearts of Soviet people," Irina Kharitonova, who is in charge of the cemetery, told TASS. "Over the many years of work here I never saw a single grave to be defiled."

Kohl Honors WWII Dead

LD2510070388 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS—Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany, who is currently here on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership, laid a wreath at the Unknown Soldier's Tomb near the Kremlin Wall today. A guard of honour was lined up.

The distinguished guest honoured by a minute of silence the memory of millions of Soviet people who had died in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

The remnants of an unknown soldier who fell in the battle near the capital in 1941 had been laid to rest near the Kremlin in December 1966 in connection with the 25th anniversary of the battle of Moscow.

An eternal flame is burning at the tomb. Both Soviet and foreign guests of Moscow come here to pay a tribute of respect to the fallen Soviet servicemen.

Gorbachev, Kohl Attend Concert

LD2510183288 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS—Mikhail Gorbachev, Helmut Kohl and their wives tonight attended a concert by the Munich Philharmonic Orchestra at the Hall of Columns of Moscow's House of Unions.

The hall was decorated with the state flags of the Soviet Union and West Germany.

The orchestra played the national anthems of the two countries.

Chancellor Kohl's Visit to USSR Previewed

Kohl, Vogel Preview of Talks

PM2410111988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 88 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "Opening a Chapter of History"]

[Text] Bonn, 23 Oct—On the eve of his official visit to the USSR Federal Chancellor H. Kohl has stated that he will be going to Moscow with the firm intention of starting a new chapter in bilateral relations which will be characterized by openness, mutual trust, and good cooperation and will form a firm basis for good-neighborly relations in the future. The Soviet leadership, he stressed in an interview with the newspaper WELT AM SONNTAG, has the same aim.

My trip and, particularly, my talks with General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, he said, will be of enormous importance for the development of Soviet-West German relations. The existing prerequisites are more favorable than ever for achieving progress in all spheres—first and foremost, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation—as well as in environmental protection. The chancellor noted the rapprochement taking place between the sides on questions of security policy and disarmament. Disarmament and arms control, he noted, should promote the strengthening of security.

H. Kohl expressed the hope that during the visit progress will also be achieved on the road to the creation of an all-European system of peace [mirnyy poryadok].

On the eve of of the government delegation's departure for Moscow H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the German Social Democratic Party, called on the West German leadership to respond positively to Soviet peace initiatives and to put forward its own proposals in the sphere of disarmament policy.

The elimination of existing imbalances in the sphere of conventional arms in Europe is undoubtedly a very important task, he stressed in an interview with Saarland Radio. However, it should not be forgotten that the Warsaw Pact has an advantage in terms of certain indicators, while NATO has superiority in other areas. After the elimination of these imbalances on both sides, H.-J. Vogel pointed out, we will have to take the next step—cutting the remaining armed forces and armaments. The third, exceptionally important step along the road of strengthening security and confidence should be to coordinate military doctrines with the aim of eradicating the ability of both military alliances' armed forces to wage offensive actions.

In parallel with the measures to cut conventional arms in Europe it is also necessary to discuss the question of further measures to eliminate the nuclear weapons remaining on the continent—specifically, battlefield nuclear weapons.

Falin Interviewed on Relations

AU2310144788 Hamburg DIE WELT ("WELT Report" Supplement) in German 21 Oct 88 p 3

[Interview with Valentin Falin, director of the International Relations Department of the CPSU Central Committee, by Rose-Marie Borngaesser: "The Goal Must Be That Borders Do Not Separate the Peoples"; date, place not given]

[Text] WELT: What does the Soviet Union expect from Chancellor Kohl's visit?

Falin: I think that this visit has been prepared very thoroughly, solidly, and over a long time. This shows that both sides have serious and specific expectations with regard to the chancellor's forthcoming visit.

WELT: What kinds of expectations?

Falin: We should, in particular, provide our relations with the dynamism that characterizes the current development in the international field. It is not quite normal that the FRG is most often represented here indirectly, by being drawn into the pull of international politics, so to speak. There are possibilities—and I am convinced of this—to make the voice of the West Europeans, including that of the FRG, gain greater importance and a better tone. By the way, part of this has already happened, and certainly not at the cost of relations with the United States. We do not want to play one country against the other. This is not our concept. This would be wrong from the very start because we consider international relations, including international security, as complicated problems. We understand the situation as follows: We can either be happy or unhappy all together; not against each other, but only together.

WELT: In what fields can relations be deepened?

Falin: Above all, we should try to understand each other better. This means that this visit should clarify the prospects, the long-term concepts of the FRG and the Soviet Union in the various fields. How does the FRG see the "new thinking"? What expectations are awakened in the FRG by the new, positive changes in the area of security because of the conclusion of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles? What new steps does Bonn consider desirable to bring about better security at a qualitatively lower level of arms arsenals? And what is the FRG willing to do itself in this respect?

There are great possibilities—as there have been to date—with regard to the development of economic relations between our two states. We are not competitors, nor will we be competitors in the foreseeable future. Because of natural characteristics and the normal division of labor, we can jointly tackle not only secondary and coincidental projects, but also, I imagine, continuous cooperation on the basis of long-term interests. It has

to be clear in your country and here in ours: The Soviet Union is not an underdeveloped country in the economic and scientific fields. On the contrary, the Soviet Union has excellent scientists, engineers, and designers. It is willing to contribute all of this potential to the development of our joint cooperation. This would benefit both our states and would also be in the interest of all-European economic cooperation.

However, there are also very important ecological problems which we could master together. These ecological problems will not be solved over the next, at least 200 years. In this case we should consider together what is cheaper, more effective, and more reasonable. It is high time. Ecology in Europe is written in capital letters. We have the same sky; we drink the same water, and we breathe the same air. After having slowly become aware of this, we should now jointly draw specific conclusions—because if the environment in Europe dies, all of us, not only the poor, will suffer a cruel fate. This is not the painting of a somber picture, but reality—the scientists do not warn us in vain.

In addition to science and ecology there are also great possibilities with regard to cultural and human contacts. The FRG has enormous cultural treasures, and so do we. Therefore we should do everything to make your treasures accessible to our people and, vice versa, to make our treasures accessible to enrich the minds of your people. Possibilities in this field have not been exploited by far. We are only at the beginning.

WELT: What does the tough stand of the Kremlin with regard to the West's Berlin initiative mean?

Falin: "The tough stand" is not a correct description of our position. We stand on the basis of the Quadripartite Agreement, which must be fully implemented and strictly observed. This was the joint position of our two states, and I hope it remains the joint position. If so, then we want to think about what we can build on this foundation, as long as we do not have a better one—with the participation of the GDR, of course, and of West Berlin itself. I am sure there are reserves and untapped possibilities. But these possibilities will be exploited only if we work together and not against each other.

It is also clear that qualitatively new decisions are sometimes made lightly. Such initiatives bear the seed of contradictions to the Quadripartite Agreement. Read the text thoroughly. It says that changes must be made in agreement with the other parties. If this is so, why is this big bell rung now? To achieve something or to make noise, to create an atmosphere in which the preconditions for progress are to be destroyed?

At the time we negotiated this agreement, we used totally different methods and these methods were successful, as we know. Today's methods, however, are not successful. If both sides are interested at all, one has to go back to old experiences, and this means, above all, not to throw out the baby with the bath water. This would not be correct. What concerns me personally, what I am thinking about is that there is no interest in making the situation better but that there are other intentions at work which I do not want to discuss at the moment.

WELT: Do you think there is a possibility that the Berlin Wall will be taken down within the present generation?

Falin: Mr Gorbachev once aptly said that before this wall was erected, the West had built a totally different wall. If the West now starts to demolish that wall, our friends will probably also think about what is going to happen with this wall, with this border between the GDR and West Berlin.

WELT: What, in your opinion, are the reasons for the great desire of ethnic German Soviet citizens to emigrate?

Falin: I think this is a question that is mainly our domestic Soviet affair. Still, the development here is following a direction that may fill your government with a certain satisfaction, because the number of people who are permitted to emigrate for family reasons has been increasing over the past few months and increasing rapidly. I do not know how many emigrants there will be in the end.

At present the number of ethnic German Soviet citizens is about 2 million. Most of them have stable roots in this country. One should think about how their life can be made better, in the same way as that of citizens of other nationalities. Such thinking is being done, constructive thinking, and for me this is a reason to be optimistic.

WELT: What is being considered in detail? Permits for visits?

Falin: No. Concerning visits, the trend in the Soviet Union tends toward the view that travel conditions should be eased in both directions. The time is not far off when such travel will be as natural as the travel between most Western countries.

WELT: Do you think that now, after Mikhail Gorbachev has consolidated party and state power in himself, a breakthrough will be made on the road to speedier restructuring?

Falin: This is an element of restructuring that is taking place in the country's political system. If we look at and assess it all together, I will say yes to your question. Restructuring will take place quicker, will be more profound. Work will be more intensive—and this is the entire purpose of restructuring.

WELT: Are the citizens not made uncertain by this "coup d'etat"?

Falin: No, this is an impression that Western media want to create. At the time of revolutionary restructuring, every step is unexpected. But if you take into consideration and look at the decisions of the latest party conference, everything had been set down in black and white for quite some time. It was only a matter of time.

WELT: Why the hurry, then?

Falin: This question can be answered by taking into consideration the following: A certain amount of time is needed for preparations. One takes 1 month and if developments show that 2 weeks are enough, one does not necessarily have to wait until the end of this month. One has to see that the actual structures start moving. If they do, then people can come and go—some new, some old. Such structural movement is needed in the Central Committee, in the Supreme Soviet, and in other institutions; it makes it possible to lessen the number of bureaucratic steps and for these protracted discussions, deliberations, sessions, and everything else to gradually disappear or at least be reduced to a minimum. This has now partly been done by the establishment of the commissions. Within their sphere of authority, they can decide themselves without again giving rise to discussions in the party Secretariat or even in the Politburo. Everyone now knows better where his sphere of work is, what he has to do, and what he is permitted to do. This will accelerate the entire development, I think. This is particularly important at present.

WELT: What are the USSR's ideas with regard to the "common European home"?

Falin: If a home is a common home, one also needs common ideas to build it. We do not want to be the sole architects of this home and decide which side is particularly advantageous for which country. We want to decide this together. One thinks, or one wants to think in the West, that the "common European home" is only a literary concept. No, this is a clear, political concept. Here in Europe we all feel part of the whole, as people with the same fate concerning ecology, in some ways security, economy, etc. We have to try to reduce and overcome the difficulties of the past in order to live together in a more human way, and we must also try to establish conditions for the next generation so that they, too, can live in a human way. Europe at the beginning of our generation was in better shape with regard to the overall climate than it is today. Therefore, we have to ask whether we have not lived at the cost of our children.

A common home means that one thinks, above all, about how conflicts and complications can be prevented—not how one can overcome them later, and also not at the cost of one side, but always in the interest of both. In the end we must try to make the state borders—all state borders—acquire only symbolic importance, so to speak, to ensure that they do not separate the peoples from each other. In the end, the borders should be only symbolic outlines to show us where the Germans, the French, the Britons, the Poles, the Czechoslovaks, and other peoples live; and to prevent us from violating—intentionally or unintentionally—their national interests.

I am sure that the road to the all-European home will not be a short one. But if we seriously think about our future, there is no road circumventing this all-European home.

WELT: What is the role of the FRG in this respect?

Falin: The FRG and the GDR have first-rank roles in this respect because the border between these two states is not only a border between the systems but a front line between the East and West blocs, and because it remains the most heavily armed border in the world. One should seriously think about how this border can be turned into a more reasonable, more peaceful border. Again, both sides should think about this because if only one side decides or proposes something, this does not solve the problems. If the FRG develops constructive and positive ideas in this respect, rest assured that such ideas will be studied very seriously by the other side.

Kondratyev Views 'New Chapter'

LD2310221788 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 oct 88

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov; V. Kondratyev video report—recorded]

[Text] [Kondratyev] A sociological study has been carried out in the FRG on the eve of the chancellor's visit to Moscow. Its aim was to find out how the attitude of West Germans toward the Soviet Union has changed in recent years. The fact that it has improved considerably is clear without any research. However, the results of the poll carried out by an independent institute in Munich have created a real sensation. The institute states that Soviet policy is viewed by citizens in the FRG with a rare degree of approval, and this extends to all parties, ages, and social groups.

The Soviets are floating on a wave of sympathy. Whereas 8 years ago 70 percent of the population thought the Soviet Union represented a threat to peace, this figure has now dropped to 11 percent. The fear of some kind of intrigues by Moscow is evaporating. More people in the FRG now speak approvingly of Soviet foreign policy initiatives than of U.S. positions in this sphere. The reason for this development is understood by all: restructuring, glasnost, and the process of disarmament which has begun and which—however much some people here might try to present it as the result of the firmness of the Western alliance—is nonetheless primarily of service to the Soviet leadership.

This week it has also been possible to observe the destruction of nuclear weapons for the first time on FRG territory. In the presence of 100 journalists and 10 Soviet inspectors at the U.S. center for the maintenance and

repair of Pershing-2's at Frankfurt-am-Main, work took place on the dismantling and cutting up, with special plasma burners, of the launching installations—an occupation which, to be blunt, was an unusual one for the technicians who had arrived from the missile construction concern Martin Marietta in the United States. At the center itself, its management noted that until now it had been set the opposite task—to repair damaged equipment, not to destroy it. Indeed, it seems a little strange to see weapons that are not obsolete but the most up-to-date and expensive, on whose creation so much human labor and so much effort by scientists and specialists have been expended, becoming scrap metal.

Nor was it easy for us to take this step, for the number of Soviet missiles due to be destroyed is great and the Soviet people have had to deny themselves a great deal in order to meet the wealthy United States on the same level. But there is no point harboring regrets on this score. The benefit gained by the two military-political blocs in lowering the threshold of confrontation is tangible and real. In the final analysis, disarmament should lead not only to a durable peace, but also to cooperation in all directions. [video shows welders dismantling installations: observers applauding]

Nor will the Federal Republic be excluded from the positive changes. Its leadership's statements on its intention to open a new chapter in Soviet-West German relations would not have been possible without the country's positive participation in the attainment of the Soviet-U.S. missile accord. But how will this new chapter be written? In a firm and bold hand, or with a squeaking quill which leaves nuclear missile blots? In the harmonious choir of positive responses that has been accompanying the dialogue which has begun, there are also false notes to be heard that provide a reason not to fall into a premature euphoria.

The FRG is now at a crossroads. On the one hand Bonn realizes that any fresh rearmament might have a negative affect on the Soviet-West German dialogue, which it has been possible to revive with such difficulty after a prolonged period of coolness. To enter the parliamentary elections in 1990 with rearmament would mean the loss of that stock of trust which is now evident among the voters. But Bonn is being pressured by its NATO allies, primarily the Americans and the British. The question of replacing the Lance tactical missiles must, in their opinion, be resolved immediately. So far Bonn is saying neither yes nor no. The decision is being put off.

It's not clear how long this situation can continue, but meanwhile the latest ideas and proposals of NATO's hawks are arising, and they are intended to undermine the historic treaty on intermediate-range missiles. New tactical missiles with a range of up to 500 km are no longer the only alternative for NATO. The military does not wish to reconcile itself to losing the possibility of inflicting strikes on the territory of the Soviet Union from the European Continent. Next week the NATO Nuclear Planning Group will discuss the question of modernization. There is no doubt that much will depend on the position adopted by the Federal Republic in this discussion. One hopes that the realism that has recently been in evidence increasingly frequently on the Rhine will gain the upper hand over militarist ambitions. [video shows missiles on launcher, warhead being attached; missile in flight]

Levin Previews Summit

LD2310201088 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Oct 88

[Text] Tomorrow FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl begins his official visit to our country. Much significance is being given to this visit in Moscow and Bonn alike. I have asked by colleague Viktor Levin to talk about what is behind it.

[Levin] Chancellor Kohl will not be visiting the USSR for the first time; nor will it be his first meeting with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. However, never before have both sides looked to their summit with such confidence and optimism. This is explained, first and foremost, by the fact that a tangible improvement in the political atmosphere, both in Europe as a whole and in bilateral relations, has taken place.

Let me cite two facts here. Ministers Genscher, Topfer, Riesenhuber, Kiechle, and Scholz are among the chancellor's delegation. Genscher, in charge of foreign policy for more than 10 years, is a frequent guest in our country. Other Federal Government ministers have also visited our country several times. However, I somehow cannot recall a defense minister's visit to our country. This time he will be a guest in the Soviet capital. Scholz is the current incumbent in the post.

The second fact is: The Munich Sinus Institute, asked by the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation and STERN magazine, has carried out a public opinion poll. The results show that 59 percent of those polled do not believe a Soviet military threat exists, while 84 percent appraise Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's activities as positive, a mere 54 percent supporting U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Both these facts are, of course, linked. The restructuring policy being carried out in the USSR enjoys tangible sympathy among FRG citizens. The conclusion of the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty—and it would not be out of place to recall that the FRG made a positive contribution to the elaboration of the treaty—facilitated not only a strengthening of security in Europe, but also the emergence of trust between Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO member countries. Hence the results of the poll and hence the inclusion of the FRG defense minister among the officials accompanying the chancellor.

Naturally, far from everything runs smoothly in bilateral relations. We have different outlooks as far as a number of substantial problems are concerned. But what is

important is that both sides, while certainly not oblivious to divergences of views or natural differences, manifest a sincere desire to reach mutual understanding where it is attainable.

In my view, it is precisely this that determines the political atmosphere in which Chancellor Kohl's visit will be taking place. This gives rise to optimism.

The head of the West German Government is of the view that the visit may become a historic one. There is no cause to doubt that the Soviet side is ready to do everything so that it really does become historic. Both our states will then be winners; the cause of security and cooperation in Europe will benefit from this, in which case it is very important to emphasize that there will then be no losers.

Let us, therefore, wish complete success for the forthcoming Soviet-West German summit meetings.

'New Chapter' in Ties Awaited

PM2410112188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed article: "On the Visit to the USSR by FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl"]

[Excerpts] FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl arrives in Moscow 24 October on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership. [passage omitted]

Soviet people welcome H. Kohl's visit and express the hope that the Soviet-West German dialogue at summit level will promote the growth of mutual understanding between the two countries, provide effective impetus for mutually advantageous Soviet-FRG cooperation in various spheres, and create conditions for opening a new chapter in Soviet-FRG relations in the interests of both countries' peoples and the strengthening of peace in Europe.

FRG's Lambsdorf on Visit

LD2410063888 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Bonn October 24 TASS—A visit of Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to the Soviet Union can lead, in the first place, to a successful continuation of disarmament talks, especially in the sphere of conventional armaments, Otto Lambsdorf, chairman of the Free Democratic Party, has stated here.

He said that the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union both favoured the completion as soon as possible of the Vienna meeting of representatives of countries—participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The leader of Free Democrats expressed hope that those and other topical problems, including the ones that deal with the creation of the all-European home, would be discussed at the West German-Soviet summit talks. In his opinion, the establishment of relations between EEC and CMEA opened up new opportunities for the expansion of economic cooperation in Europe.

Friendship Group Welcomes Visit

LD2210201688 Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 22 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 22 TASS—The USSR-West Germany Friendship Society made a statement greeting the forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union by West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

It described the visit as an important step in Soviet-West German relations, in efforts to broaden and strengthen all-round cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The statement expressed the hope that the chancellor's visit would create new favourable conditions for invigorating public relations and giving a fresh impetus to them.

"The public of the Soviet Union sincerely greets the realistic approach by the leaders of the USSR and West Germany to the deepening and expanding of relations are at a new level in their development and can largely contribute to the strengthening of peace and security in Europe," the statement said.

Latin America & Caribbean

Brazil's Sarney Concludes Visit, Returns Home

LD2410053088 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Text] Brasilia October 24 (TASS)—Brazilian President Jose Sarney returned to Brasilia today after ending his official visit to the Soviet Union.

At the airport he was met by Ulysses Guimaraes, the acting head of state and president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Brazilian National Congress, as well as other officials.

Visit of 'Great Significance'

OW2510143388 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Oct 88

["The World Today" program, presented by Vadim Zubkov]

[Text] Today President Jose Sarney returned home from an official visit to our country. In the statements issued on the results of the visit in the press and in mass media commentaries, it has been noted that the visit was of great significance not only for the development of Soviet-Brazilian relations, but for contacts between all socialist and developing countries and for the creation of just international economic relations.

This visit followed the decision of the U.S. Administration to implement trade sanctions against Brazil and increase tariffs for pharmaceutical, electronic, and paper goods imported from Brazil. The direct damage to Brazil has been calculated at $39 million. The U.S. sanctions have caused justified protests in Brazil because they are at variance with international law. A leading specialist in the sphere of international relations, Professor David Fletcher, states that Brazil has developed over recent years at a much faster rate than the United States would have liked. It is not merely that Brazil is changing from being a supplier of raw materials to a competitor, but that by displaying an independent policy on many issues it is setting an undesirable example, as far as the United States is concerned, for developing countries.

Chilean Communist on Plebiscite Results

PY1510193288 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 13 Oct 88

["Part one" of interview with Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Communist Party of Chile (PCCh) Politburo, by TASS correspondent Oleg Kolegnikov in Santiago; date not given—read by announcer; first paragraph is announcer's introduction]

[Text] Today Chile is different than it was before 5 October. On that day Pinochet suffered the worst political defeat in the 15 years of his dictatorship, but he continues to be the dictator and intends to be the dictator at least until March 1990. On the other hand, the no-vote win represents the greatest success of the opposition in the decade and a half since the 1973 coup. Since we favor a solution that guarantees the people that the dictatorship will end, we fully share the position of the United Left [IU] and other sectors that Pinochet must go. We believe that the Armed Forces will negotiate with the opposition only if the country demands it everyday, and only if the people keep insisting that Pinochet must go. This is the opinion expressed by a member of the PCCh, Volodia Teitelboim, in Santiago. He was interviewed by TASS correspondent Oleg Kolegnikov.

[Kolegnikov] How do you view the situation in Chile after the plebiscite?

[Teitelboim] Today Chile is different than it was before 5 October. Pinochet suffered the worst political defeat in the 15 years of his dictatorship. After recognizing the victory of the no-vote, Pinochet is a governor whose wings have been clipped—a governor who is not at his high point, not ascending, but rather in decline. However, he continues to be the dictator, and he intends to be the dictator at least until March 1990. On the other hand, from the country's viewpoint, the victory of the no-vote represents the greatest success of the opposition in the decade and a half since the coup in 1973. If this vote had taken place in any other country, the incumbent would understand that he should not continue as president of the nation. Pinochet, however, understands that he should continue as president and as commander in chief of the Army, at least for another year and a half.

The people and the nation have celebrated the triumph of the no-vote with euphoria. The celebration was held in Santiago at O'Higgins Park, where more than a million people gathered, and in all the cities, towns, and hamlets of Chile. It was an explosion of popular joy, in line with the slogan adopted by the Command for the No-Vote: "Joy is coming." In fact, we have a good reason for joy, but our right to be joyful is not consolidated as long as the dictatorship continues.

I believe that the people expressed their joy in a very clear and mature way. In fact, the people suspended their demonstration of joy on the night of 5 October. Traditionally in Chile, a few hours after election results the people take to the streets to celebrate their victory. This time, exceptionally, they did not, and all the parties agreed on this—not only the parties for the no-vote, the Command for the No-Vote, but also the other parties that are not members of that group, including the Communist Party. And why did we ask the people not to go out on the streets on the night of 5 October? Because a provocation had been prepared by the most extreme, fascist sectors of the regime. They were planning to create a confrontation with the no-vote masses and to claim that an uprising was under way that had to be controlled by declaring a state of siege, curfew, and repression. In this way they hoped to deny the triumph to the no-vote. Broad sectors of the Armed Forces, the Navy, the Air force, the police, and even the Army did not go along with this planned coup. Those who wanted to reenact the events of 11 September 1973 were deprived of the force needed to carry out the plan. But the spectre of the planned coup has not been exorcised, despite the fact that, we repeat, Pinochet has lost strength. So we must stay alert.

[Kolegnikov] What do the Communists understand by the slogan: "Out with Pinochet?"

[Teitelboim] We understand that by continuing to be the president of the Republic or the commander in chief of the Army until March 1990, Pinochet is mocking the opposition's victory in the plebiscite. Because we favor a solution that guarantees the people that the dictatorship will really end, we support the IU proposal and that of the other Chilean political groups that Pinochet must leave.

The intent to deny the results of the plebiscite and to ignore the no-vote victory was clearly demonstrated in the speeches delivered by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez and by Pinochet.

As we all know, Sergio Fernandez has announced very curious figures that would give the victory to the yes-vote supporters—who lost by 800,000 to 1 million votes—

and transform the winning no-vote supporters into losers. Naturally this is a ridiculous sophism, but a sohpism with a clear purpose. Nothing has changed; the main force reigning in Chile continues to be Mr Pinochet.

The regime is not willing to give an inch in its political doctrine. Those in power intend to hide behind the 1980 bunker of the Constitution. That is the position of the most fascist sector of the regime, which has some representatives occupying key positions in the Army. They also have representatives in the civilian sector, some Pinochet aides being among them. The interior minister is a good example of the ultra-fascist group that wants to ignore the opposition's victory.

[Kolegnikov] What will happen to those who supported the yes-vote?

[Teitelboim] Some of the people who voted for Pinochet have changed their minds. Some people are simply deserting the group of Pinochet's supporters. As an example, we can mention the National Party faction led by Patricio Phillips, which supported Pinochet in the plebiscite and now has changed its position. They now believe the country must get ready for presidential elections and that Pinochet cannot run in those elections. Other similar cases will continue to occur.

I believe something like that is occurring within the Armed Forces. Many Armed Forces members who have analyzed what happened in the plebiscite must be thinking that maybe Pinochet should leave office. They do not know whether Pinochet will leave, but they are convinced that the Armed Forces must continue to exist and that an effort should be made to free the Armed Forces from their dependence on the destiny of Pinochet. This process, however, takes some time to become a reality.

Many of those who supported the yes-vote have admitted the no-vote victory; some recognized it before Pinochet did. I believe that the Chilean political scenario is now taking a different shape and accepting the fact that, in a political sense, Pinochet already belongs to the past.

Some Pinochet supporters share this same opinion. Even certain rightist groups that supported Pinochet are now trying to form new groups to defend their positions better and thus become a part of what is currently being called the new scenario.

The opposition has won its greatest victory in the last 15 years because it remained united and because it was able to interpret the feelings of the various social sectors of the country who wanted a return to democracy. This opposition represents a majority that will grow. The future of those in the no-vote front is bright; the future of the yes-vote is bleak because their forces will tend to decrease.

The three pillars on which Pinochet's support lies add up to important numbers and deserve consideration because they represent the real feelings of a group of people. They also represent the force of a group of people the importance of which is no longer valid after Pinochet's defeat.

I believe Pinochet's support has a real base, a real class base, made up of those people that during the past 15 years have played with the country as if it was their private turf. Those people made a lot of money and became a privileged sector of society. The definition includes Armed Forces sectors and people who have been brainwashed by 15 years of a sick anticommunism, so primitive as to classify Chileans as humans and humanoids.

The latter are not only the Communists, but all those who supported the no-vote; that is, the majority of Chileans.

So we know the composition of Pinochet's base, even though we hope their anticommunism will depend on the political evolution of the country. Another face of Pinochet's supporters, which could include up to 50 percent of the total, are those who followed the regime because of its campaign of fear and its psychological warfare. There are also those in the poorest and more ignorant sectors who supported the yes-vote as a show of gratitude for gifts they received from the president or his wife. The state not only worked 15 years at the service of one person, but also deified the president as a way to maintain pressure on soldiers and their families. This state presented the victory of the no-vote as apocalyptical.

Some people believe if the plebiscite were held today, Pinochet would not get the 3 million votes he received on 5 October. I believe he would get much fewer. In Chile it will happen in a similar manner as happened in Spain when the dictatorship ended. In Spain today Francoist forces are represented by the New Force Party lead by Blas Pilar. Today this party has only a minute number of followers.

Political & Social

Supreme Soviet Presidium Session Opens 26 Oct

LD2610082388 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS—A meeting of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet opened in the Kremlin today. The meeting is chaired by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Gorbachev.

Questions linked with the 11th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, due to open on Thursday, are under consideration.

Proceedings Reported

LD2610144788 Moscow TASS in English 1438 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS—The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR met here today ahead of the 11th parliamentary session, which opens in Moscow tomorrow, to discuss and approve its agenda and working procedures.

The meeting was chaired by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium discussed work completed by the planning and budget and other standing commissions of the national legislature's two houses to examine the draft state plan for the country's social and economic development in 1989, the progress of fulfilment of the 1988 plan, budget estimates for 1989 and the execution of the 1987 budget.

It was noted at the meeting that the standing commissions and parliamentarians have sought to use new criteria in shaping the plan and budget estimates for next year.

Guided by the decisions of the 27th party congress and the 19th national party conference, they put forward a large number of proposals for the drafts to make increased emphasis on social development and to reflect proportions and priorities outlined by the party more fully.

The commissions paid special attention to plan provisions connected with raising production efficiency, expediting scientific and technological progress, solving the food issue, increasing and diversifying the production of consumer goods and the provision of consumer services, and stepping up housing construction.

As issues on the meeting's agenda were discussed, Gorbachev said that the plan and budget estimates have gone through fairly long and keen debates in the commission. The comments and suggestions made there have been further studied, considered by the USSR Council of Ministers and to a substantial degree taken into account. As a result, a number of plan and budget targets have been considerably adjusted.

The attention of the Presidium was called to the drafts of laws on amendments to the USSR Constitution and on elections of people's deputies of the USSR. They cover a wide range of issues related to the activities of soviets of people's deputies (or popularly elected governing councils) and have been carefully discussed in the commission formed by the latest plenum of the party Central Committee and in the latter's Politburo. The presidiums of the supreme soviets of the constituent republics and the local governing councils are duty-bound to organize the discussion of these documents in such a way that it won't be overly formal and that the opinion of the population and of deputies will be revealed.

It is important that the discussion help intensify the activity of the governing councils to the maximum in exercising guidance of economic operations in their territories and resolving issues raised by working people.

The discussion of the documents at local level will thus form part of the realization of political reform in the USSR and the role of the supreme soviets of the republics and all the other local governing councils in this respect should be most active.

Session Ends; Elders To Meet

LD2610133288 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] A meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin under the chairmanship of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Questions concerning the forthcoming session of the country's highest body of state power were examined. The session will open tomorrow at 1000 in the assembly hall of the Great Kremlin Palace at a joint meeting of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities.

A meeting of the Council of Elders of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet will begin at 1700 today. Also, the registration of deputies arriving for the session will end at 1900 today.

Chernobyl Party Secretary Borodavko Expelled

PM2510141188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Oct 88 Second Edition p 6

[Report by correspondent M. Odinets under the "Thoughts About a Fact" rubric: "In Complex Situation"]

[Text] Kiev Oblast—Unpleasant news has come from Chernobyl—the AES party organization has expelled Ye. Borodavko, CPSU Central Committee party organizer

and secretary of the AES party committee, from the party. I telephoned Slavutich, the party gorkom where he is registered and is a bureau member.

"Yes, he has been expelled," V. Lukyanenko, first secretary of the gorkom, confirmed. "We have a plenum tomorrow: Yevgeniy Andreyevich, gorkom member, we will examine his case. Come along."

I went to Kiev early on Saturday morning—the plenum was at 1100 hours. Throughout the journey the thought gave me no rest: What happened, how did it happen that the secretary of the Chernobyl AES party committee had been punished so severely by the Communists? In the nearly 2 years he had headed the station party organization I had met with him frequently at the first, second, and third power units, in the party committee, and at the director's. I always took pleasure in his knowledge of the situation and his ability to talk to people and to resolve urgent problems quickly. And suddenly.... What had Borodavko done? What grave crime did he have on his conscience?

In the assembly hall of the Slavutich secondary school where the plenum is taking place (the gorkom so far does not have its own hall) V. Lukyanenko reads out in a quiet voice the statement on the case of the compromised station party leader. It was as though you would have heard a fly passing through the hall.

"The Chernobyl AES party committee," the words resounded in the quiet, "received a statement from Comrade Borodavko on his release from his post as secretary of the station party committee in connection with the fact that he has lost the moral right to lead the party organization because of his family's refusal to move from Kiev to take up permanent residence in Slavutich. As a CPSU Central Committee party organizer and member of the party gorkom bureau, he failed to set a personal example in fulfilling measures to form a stable labor collective at the AES and the party meetings' decisions on this question."

In the quiet of the hall, so intense it was almost painful, the school bell could be heard, and the mounting hubbub from the voices of many children reached us. On hearing the words "because of his family's refusal" I remembered my meeting with Borodavko at the control panel of the third unit in April this year and our talk with Vladimir Gorokhov, the unit's chief operator. There surfaced the memory of the operator expressing doubts at the time as to whether he should continue to work there or not because he had no desire to leave his apartment in Kiev. "And my wife doesn't want to leave either," he said.

Various situations occur in the family. Anything can happen. Moves and changes are the business of living. The party secretary, who was present during the talk, was disapproving of the chief operator's words. And he had cause to be: At a time when living space vouchers had begun to be issued in Kiev, Gorokhov was not alone in thinking of leaving the AES as long as he could keep his housing in the Ukrainian capital. However, it has now emerged that even then there were rumors that Borodavko's wife did not want to move. It was a hard time for the Chernobyl station—it had to part with a certain proportion of experienced, knowledgeable people and recruit new, skilled, young people to ensure full staffing.

The school bell was heard again, for a lesson this time, and quiet reigned again. It seemed to have become even thicker and tenser.

"At party committee sessions," we heard from the rostrum, "and at station party meetings and Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom Bureau sessions, Ye. Borodavko assured the Communists that he would move to Slavutich with the AES collective."

He probably did want to move, and he tried to preserve harmony in the family. The situation in which he found himself was complex and you can understand his difficulties. Until the summer of last year his wife worked at the station but then left at her own request. The document states it was "because of the impossibility of working shifts." The son, serving in the army, hoped to return to Kiev. The daughter, having graduated from a Moscow institute, had been sent to Kiev. He obviously thought the three-room apartment would become the family nest and it would be possible to exchange it later. And suddenly—the need to move. Tension arose in the family. Borodavko gave assurances that he would move. But it turned out he was insincere, failing to say what he thought, what he wanted to do. What was the party organizer counting on? Some people say he was counting on his eminent position, on the fact that people would not venture to touch the secretary of the Chernobyl AES party committee.

"At a moment which was critical for the station party organization and collective," the gorkom secretary continued to read from the statement, "he set his own personal interests against the cause of forming the collective, the transition to a nonshift work regime, and the settlement of Slavutich and displayed dishonesty and insincerity here."

Contradictory feelings were reflected on the faces of those sitting in the hall. Many people had worked for a long time alongside Borodavko and knew him as a good man and skilled organizer. He was at the elimination of the accident from the first day and was awarded an order.

The plenum was told that at its session the Chernobyl AES party committee had examined Borodavko's statement, satisfied his request, released him from the post of secretary, and withdrawn him from the AES party committee. But that is still not all. Borodavko has been expelled from the CPSU for violating party discipline,

failing to set a personal example in fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the station party meetings for forming a stable labor collective at the AES, and for displaying dishonesty in resolving the question of his personal move to Slavutich with the labor collective. The Slavutich Ukrainian Communist Party Gorkom Bureau confirmed this decision. And now the gorkom plenum had to finally decide Borodavko's fate.

Those present in the hall had a number of questions. Borodavko replied, the party committee members who had passed the strict sentence on their comrade spoke, and members of the party gorkom spoke. The session lasted several hours.

"We frankly told Borodavko: You are not simply a Communist but a party leader, the leader of a party organization of several hundred Communists," recalls party committee member S. Parashin, a man who enjoys great authority at the station. "After all the whole collective looks to the secretary. As he acts so others will act. He did not heed our advice."

"Treasuring the party committee's high prestige," V. Opalev said in his speech, "and the reputation of its secretary, we spent several hours trying to persuade Borodavko to listen to the voice of his party conscience and move to Slavutich. But we heard one and the same thing in reply: 'My family does not want to, my wife does not want to.'"

In the opinion of a number of speakers, Borodavko is a mild,tractable, cautious, irresolute man. The Kiev Obkom, which recommended his nomination for the post of party committee secretary, should particularly bear in mind these qualities of his.

I remembered the first, most strenuous, days of the struggle to eliminate the consequences of the accident at the fourth power unit, and the party committee sessions under those grim conditions. Mobilizing the Communists to overcome the difficulties, the party committee strictly denounced and expelled from the party those CPSU members who deserted, who left the collective at its most difficult hour. Did they think at the time that the party committee secretary, albeit, it is true, a different secretary and under different conditions, would be a deserter?

At the party committee session," station director M. Umanets said, "we told Borodavko: Show strength of will, persuade your family. But he categorically refused to talk in his family. As a Communist and leader it was hard for me to decide his fate, after all we had worked together, had been together for many months. But since he had adopted a position which contradicts party discipline and impedes the cause of the collective's cohesion, I voted for his expulsion."

"When I learned of the party committee decision," station worker and Communist N. Kulbabchuk stated, "I was very sad. I thought, what will the nonparty people say of us now?"

The school bell rang many more times and the echoing sound of the children surfaced and abated many more times in the corridors, but the stern, impartial talk continued under the vaults of the assembly hall.

"My wife also tried to dissuade me," S. Pichurin said. "We are moving to Slavutich, but Borodavko will not move. Not only has dissent arisen in the AES collective, but confusion has also emerged in our families—that is where the party committee secretary's lack of principle has led."

There were several speakers who suggested keeping Borodavko in the party. Their motives were compassion and leniency: As a whole, they said, he is not a bad man, it could happen to anyone.

Then came the voting. Some 42 members of the Slavutich Gorkom voted to expel Borodavko from the CPSU. Two were against and one abstained.

And the now former secretary of the AES party committees goes to the presidium to give back his party card to the gorkom secretary. A sad scene, the seconds drag out agonizingly. Yevgeniy Andreyevich, who used always to hold himself smartly, who always used to have a vivacious smile on his face, now shuffles guiltily, with dead eyes, along the gangway under the gaze of dozens of people.

Perhaps the reader thinks that things are bad in Slavutich if the wife of the party committee secretary did not want to travel there and forced her husband to do the same? Nothing of the kind. The city has become a real beauty. It is growing with every passing day. Some 1,367 families have already been registered there and of these about 1,000 are families of workers at the Chernobyl AES. The stores have the most varied goods. Two schools are already operating and a third is being constructed. There are three kindergartens here, which is very important, since there are about 1,800 children here. The erection of a culture center with a library and an auditorium with 300 seats has been begun. A culture center with an auditorium with 800 seats is being erected. A two-story department store, a two-auditorium cinema, and a pharmacy are being constructed.... By the end of the year a bath and laundry combine, a furniture center, a railroad and a bus station, a dairy kitchen, and a communications center will have been commissioned.

Of course, there are those who are uncertain whether or not to move to Slavutich. Whether or not to leave Kiev. Of course, Borodavko's conduct has done a lot of harm here. However, there are more and more new settlers. Young specialists are arriving. Their arrival will renovate and rejuvenate the station collective and inject

fresh, healthy forces into it although experienced cadre workers are also very much needed. Chernobyl continues to test people for firmness and loyalty to the common cause.

Editorial: Political Changes Aid Democratization
PM2510135588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthening Democracy"]

[Text] Draft laws on the reform of the political system have been published in the press. It is a long-awaited moment. It is not every day that amendments and additions to the country's main law are submitted for discussion by the people. Particularly the present USSR Constitution, which was adopted comparatively recently and should, therefore, one might expect, satisfy all the demands of the times. But as it turns out, it does not do that. So a reform of the political system is necessary.

To find out what is better and what is worse, it is necessary to compare the one with the other. So let us place the text of the current USSR Constitution, the draft law on amendments and additions, which has been submitted for nationwide discussion, and the existing and proposed laws on the election of people's deputies alongside one another and compare them.

What does one notice first of all after just a preliminary study of the chapters of the Constitution we are living by and those we have to discuss? The detailed nature of the latter compared with the laconic nature of the former. Brevity is fine, of course, but when we are talking about the norms of political life and the state-social setup, it does not hurt to define ACCURATELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY exactly what citizens and the power formed by them can do and what actions will be deemed impermissible. For example, Article 101 of Chapter 13 of the country's existing Constitution says that "a USSR citizen cannot, as a rule, be elected to more than two soviets." But in our not-so-long history we have seen repeated exceptions become the rule. But why delve deep into history! It is less than a month since the by-election to elect a new deputy to the Tatar ASSR Supreme Soviet to replace one who had quit. In that election one candidate had agreed to run for his...third soviet. So the new edition of a similar article, removing the expression "as a rule," makes such cases impossible now.

Or consider the laconic nature of Article 94 of Chapter 12 of today's Constitution. At the end it says: "Soviets and the bodies set up by them regularly inform the population about their work and the decisions they have made." Whether we like it or not, one senses here an element of condescension on the part of the soviet toward those who created it—the people. The organ of power merely INFORMS the population about its work and that is enough, apparently.

In the new edition the article is more detailed. Now it says that "The soviets of people's deputies and the organs set up by them TAKE ACCOUNT OF PUBLIC OPINION, SUBMIT THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS OF STATEWIDE AND LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR DISCUSSION BY CITIZENS (editor's capitals), and systematically inform THE CITIZENS (not the population—editor) about their work and the decisions adopted."

As we can see, the text is broader. But then the interpretation of the subject is deeper and more specific. The additions show more precisely and more clearly who is who and whom they are there for. In fact, according to the country's Fundamental Law, "all power in the USSR belongs to the people" and it is through the soviets that it is implemented.

Thus, the first analysis of what exists and what is proposed shows that the comparison is in favor of democracy. But a more thorough study of the additions and amendments gives a deeper insight into the upcoming changes.

Of course, it is hard to cover all of them in one article. Neverthess one must dwell on certain aspects.

The amendments start in the very first lines of the chapters concerning soviets' activity. But if the extension of the term of office of local soviet deputies from 2 and ½ years to 5 looks more like a desire to sort out the existing discrepancy, then, for example, the start of the election campaign 4 rather than 2 months before the election is of fundamental significance. What does it do? First of all it makes for the running of a proper election campaign. People will be able to get a more detailed picture of the candidates, hear each candidate's program, compare the contenders' stances, and choose the worthiest.

Choice is now specifically stipulated. The draft law on amendments and additions to the USSR Constitution says:

"Ballot papers include, as a rule, more candidates than there are seats available."

Other additions to the USSR Constitution will also make a marked contribution to deepening and expanding democratization processes. Some of them set up new organs of state power—congresses of people's deputies; others alter the manner in which the USSR Supreme Soviet operates; yet others establish in the country a reliable instrument for the formation of a law-based state—the USSR Constitutional Oversight Committee.... Moreover, a rich variety of measures that are capable of strengthening democratic transformations is utilized: from measures that extend to measures that limit. For example, it is intended to hold USSR Supreme Soviet

sessions for periods of 3-4 months instead of the current few days. This will enable deputies to study in depth the questions under discussion and make decisions that are better thought-out.

Increasing the number of public organizations—a description used, incidently, for the first time by the CPSU—authorized to nominate candidates for deputy will be a measure contributing to the democratization process. The draft law gives equal rights in this matter to the party, trade unions, the Komsomol, all creative unions, and so on.

At the same time, rotation measures are also proposed. Up to one-fifth of the members of USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions and committees will be replaced annually. The list of officials who can be deputies is markedly curtailed.

Finally, the fact that, according to the new Law, officials elected or appointed by soviets cannot occupy their posts for more than two consecutive terms is a distinctly progressive principle.

Of course, some of what has been proposed will be further clarified and amplified in the course of the nationwide discussion. But it is evident already that the reform of the political system, the necessity for which was declared at the 19th all-union party conference, is moving out of the plane of intentions onto the plane of actual implementation. That is why the published documents are not only a marked step along the path of the democratization of Soviet society but also pave the road to a law-based state.

The discussion of the proposed drafts will last for a little over a month. Not much time, to be frank. All the more important, then, to focus attention on analyzing what has been submitted for discussion. The CPSU Central Committee Slogans say: "Citizens of the USSR! Participate actively in the reform of the political system, the enhancement of the role of the soviets, and the democratization of all spheres of our life!" And we hope that soviet deputies and all readers of the newspaper will participate most actively in discussing the documents of unparalleled importance on which the future of our country in large measure depends.

Further on Lithuanian 'Sajudis' Congress

UK Daily Previews Congress

PM2110150988 London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 21 Oct 88 p 15

[Xan Smiley dispatch: "Lithuania Party Leader Sacked as Revolt Grows"]

[Text] Moscow—The Lithuanian Communist Party leader, who was seen as a servile apparatachik of the Kremlin, has been sacked on the eve of a congress of independent groups expected to call for political and economic autonomy. The removal of Mr Ringaudas-Bronislovas Songayla, 59, is a sign of the growing power of non-Communist Lithuanian nationalism. It also marks the increasing strength of wider Baltic nationalism in the three states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which were all independent between the two world wars.

The Kremlin has so far decided to try to co-opt the new movements rather than crush them, but there are signs of a fierce debate inside the party in Moscow, with some leaders worried that the Baltic states' nascent political pluralism could infect other parts of the Soviet Union.

Since the summer, Mr Gorbachev has overseen the removal of all three party leaders in the Baltic states.

The new Lithuanian leader, Mr Algirdas Brazauskas, formerly fourth in the republic's line-up, is said to be on the reform wing of the party.

Mr Songayla, who became party chief only last December, had been in Lithuania's ruling Politburo for 26 years.

A leading non-Marxist philosopher, Mr Arvydas Juozaitas, 32, and a nationalist elder statesman, Mr Vytautas Landsbergis, are expected to be prominent at the congress, along with priests and cultural leaders, several of whom are survivors of Stalin's Siberian camps, to which they were sent after the Soviet annexation of independent Lithuania.

While the Communist Parties of Estonia and Latvia are reckoned to have reacted fairly quickly in trying to co-opt the new movements, which sprang into life with dizzying speed during the summer, the Lithuanian party is widely said to be in a state of near-panic.

A key party decision will be whether to heed the likely calls of the congress for the dismissal of Lithuania's "second secretary", or deputy leader, Mr Nikolay Mitkin. Like second secretaries in all but one of the 14 republics which, with Russia itself, make up the Soviet Union, Mr Mitkin is a Russian, and he is satirically known by locals as "the governor-general".

The congress is likely to call for "independence within the Soviet Union"—an extreme form of autonomy which would leave only defence and foreign policy in the Kremlin's hands.

But, as recent congresses in Latvia and Estonia have indicated, many Lithuanians are probably dreaming again of somehow regaining a truly independent state.

Speakers Cited

LD2110114388 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0100 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Another television forum devoted to the meeting of the first congress of the Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring took place yesterday. Correspondent Layma Zilaytyte is at the microphone:

[Zilaytyte] The forum was conducted in three languages. Taking part in the forum were representatives of the movement: Professor Vytautas Landsbergis; Professor Bronius Kuzmickas; Professor Bronius Genzelis; Virgilijus Cepaytis, a writer; Marcelijus Martinaytis, a poet; and Arunas Zebriunas, a film director. [passage omitted]

Bronius Genzelis said that the movement is primarily concerned with social problems. This is because the movement is afraid that what had happened once in the past would be repeated again, as when the reforms after the 20th party congress were brought to ruin. This had happened because these reforms were carried out by the old managerial apparatus—the same apparatus which had caused the problems.

Therefore, the movement is trying to help the authorities change the managerial apparatus. [passage omitted] It is clear that the movement's aspirations are unacceptable to some people. These people do not like them, so they are trying to speculate on the nationality issues which have surfaced.

It has become a custom in our parts that if a movement is accused of nationalism, then it ceases to exist. Attempts are now being made to fight the movement using this method, because it is impossible otherwise to contradict the movement's social program.

Prof Genzelis asked why instigation is taking place and who is benefitting from it? This point was reiterated by listeners. For example, Prof Landsbergis was asked a question in Polish:

[Begin Tarasevich recording in Polish fading into Lithuanian translation] Why were there no nationality problems in such a multinational city as Vilnius until the movement for restructuring appeared? Now, one is grabbed by the throat at one's office and so on. [end recording]

Prof Landsbergis said that the person who asked the question probably believed that if these problems were not discussed before, then they did not exist. However, these problems did exist, as did economic, environmental, and other problems. Now we are talking about all of these problems because we want to find solutions to them. [passage omitted]

On 15 October, a conference of representatives of various nationalities living in Lithuania was held. Delegates of national minorities were elected to the congress of the movement. If the movement's presidium [Seimas] supports the idea, then a council of nationalities will be set up at the presidium. The Council of Nationalities would then deal solely with nationality issues.

Among other questions asked of Prof Bronius Kuzmickas was this: If there is a separate constitution in Lithuania which does not coincide with the USSR's, a separate army, separate international representatives, an autonomous economy, and citizenship, then what would be Lithuania's functions as a union republic in the USSR? What would be the point of remaining in the Soviet Union? Prof Bronius Kuzmickas gave the following answer:

[Begin Kuzmickas recording in Russian fading into Lithuanian translation] It would make sense for the republic to remain within the federation of the Soviet Union if the republic finds that remaining in the Soviet Union is better than seceding from it. If all these points are implemented, then the republic will become a sovereign state enjoying full rights. Economic ties with the USSR which have developed over the years will remain; we couldn't break them even if we wanted to. Common foreign and defense policy will also remain. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Brazauskas News Conference

LD2110192288 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 21 Oct 88

[Text] Vilnius October 21 TASS—Lithuania's emergent public movement for restructuring, Sajudis, is an important factor of perestroyka in the republic, Lithuania's Communist Party leader has pointed out.

Algirdas Brazauskas, the newly elected first secretary of this Soviet Baltic Republic's Communist Party Central Committee, was speaking at a news conference for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

The public movement was helping the Communist Party handle many problems emerging in the way of new processes, he observed.

Scientists and other experts helped, for instance, in conducting studies connected with Lithuania's transition to economic self-sufficiency. This cooperation was effective.

Replying to a question put by a correspondent of THE GUARDIAN about his meeting with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, Brazauskas said: "The general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee received me in the Kremlin on October 20, before the Politburo's meeting.

No concern was expressed during the brief conversation over political and public processes in the republic. At the end of the meeting Gorbachev asked me to convey best wishes to the Lithuanian people."

Assessing the government's relations with the Lithuanian Catholic Church, Brazauskas pointed to a significant improvement achieved in the past years.

This was evidenced by regular meetings between the republican leaders and high priests of the Catholic Church. The business-like, specific dialogue was helping resolve issues that worried Lithuanian public opinion.

"We positively assess the clergy's involvement in the Lithuanian Movement for Perestroyka. Changes in this sphere are evidenced by the recent decision of the government to hand over St. Kazimir's Cathedral in Vilnius to the religious community."

On the ecological situation in Lithuania, Brazauskas reaffirmed the republic leadership's determination to build industrial enterprises only with ecologically pure technologies.

This also applied to projects necessary for balancing Lithuania's development and meeting social needs of the population.

In connection with the debate related to the Ignalina atomic power plant, he revealed that the Lithuanian government had requested the central government to invite an international commission to study the nuclear facility's technical status.

During the two-hour news conference the first secretary told correspondents about the planned reorganisation of the Lithuanian Communist Party's central apparatus. He said that the number of personnel and departments would be cut by one third and other structural changes would be implemented.

Brazauskas Speaks to Congress

LD2310130188 Vilnius Domestic Service in Lithuanian 0740 GMT 22 Oct 88

[Speech by Algirdas Brazauskas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at the constituent congress of the Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring in the Vilnius sports palace on 22 October—live]

[Text] Dear guests and delegates to the constituent congress of the Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring! Comrades!

I have been entrusted with a great and honorable task by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, by the Presidium of the Lithuanian Supreme Soviet, and by the Lithuanian government, to convey their best regards to the constituent congress of the movement, and to wish them constructive and fruitful work. [applause] Three days ago I had a possibility to meet and talk with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. [applause] He asked me to convey his best wishes to the industrious and creative people of Lithuania, whom he holds in high esteem and respect. [applause] Comrade Gorbachev said that he sees in the movement a positive force which can serve well the cause of restructuring and the further consolidation of Lithuanian prestige. [applause]

I believe that in this hall today I see a lively response to the 19th all-union party conference. Remembering those unforgettable days, first of all, I would like to thank you for the mass escort to the conference and even more for the mass meeting after the conference. [applause] I want to thank you for the mandates to the delegates which helped us to adopt and maintain positions which correspond to the expectations of our society. Today I still find it difficult to adequately describe the results achieved while implementing all these mandates, but much has been done already. Such measures have already been implemented, which we previously spoke about with such timidity.

However, revolutionary revival, democratization, and openness have embraced all Lithuania. Every one of us feels more and more that we are becoming more inspired, more attentive to one another; we are becoming more just and less tolerant of evil. All this, we must confess, did not happen overnight. It did not lay its own path or begin to march with gigantic strides. At a time when some people began to look at the ideas of restructuring with skepticism, the Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring unexpectedly came to our aid. [applause] It is true that I wonder: At the time when the movement was being set up, did many of us believe that it would turn into such a powerful and refreshing spring of social life? Today it has become what it is due first of all to our intelligentsia, our creative intelligentsia, who were the first to help waken people's thinking, and its political and civic activeness.

However, what is the place of the movement in our society's political system? History unconditionally maintains that when there is only one ruling party there is a need for various groups in society. [applause] Activeness within society is supplemented by these groups. It is important to see the common aim, to look for cooperation and points of contact in aspiring to the achievement of the common goal.

However, mistakes also occurred in the estimation of the movement with regard to the decisions adopted by the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee. [shouts of approval and applause] However, during the latest sittings of the bureau a new, I should say, objective political evaluation was made of the current situation in the republic. [applause]

Here we should not hurry to draw far-reaching conclusions that the party is incapable of assessing the situation adequately and in a timely fashion, and of adopting

mature decisions. I understand it differently. The party, with the help of society, is capable of self-critically adjusting its activities, which testifies to its strength and honesty.

Let us take a short glimpse at our history. It is not an easy task to make a critical assessment of the whole period of history. One needs noble-mindedness and sublimation in order to repent not only for one's own mistakes but also for the mistakes of others. [applause] In fact, the restructuring was begun by the party and the party is continuing this difficult task.

There is no need to be afraid that to a certain degree the viewpoints of the party and the forms of activity differ from those of the movement; we are like-minded on principal issues and we can cooperate successfully. [applause]

Therefore, I would like to make a proposal to the movement: Let us listen to each other more often; let us not shun constructive discussions.

The ultimate goal of the Communist Party is to serve the people. There the slogan—Party's plans are people's plans—should be rewritten into a slogan: People's plans and wishes are the party's plans. [prolonged applause] We will not spare any efforts to ensure that the people's plans, desires, and expectations are implemented better.

Therefore, we would like to see an appropriate place given to the Lithuanian Communist Party in the documents and the general program which the movement will adopt here at the conference.

The aspirations of the movement reflect the most important interests of the Lithuanian population. Lithuanians, Russians, Latvians, Ukrainians, Poles, Belorussians, Jews, and Karaims—all nationalities living in Lithuania—find their spiritual support in the movement's humane aspirations. We are firmly convinced that this will stimulate self-respect, mutual understanding, and the most precious feelings of friendship among peoples. [applause]

The renaissance of Lithuanian national self-consciousness does not give grounds for concern to representatives of other nationalities or even a lack of confidence in the Lithuanian nation. [applause] The best argument for this—that Lithuanians want to and can associate with other people well, that they respect their language, history, national schools, culture, traditions, and their way of life—is the hundreds of years of our history. [applause] I invite you to use this unshakeable argument for the sake of the revival of all Lithuania. Let every compatriot always feel that here is his home, that it is good to live here, and that here one feels like working well. [prolonged applause]

In times of openness, I must also declare that we will never support any social group which would attempt to induce national confinement and exclusiveness and, what is more, suspiciousness and intolerance toward other nations. I also believe that this position is completely acceptable to the movement, because their political wisdom and our vital interests demand that all nationalities should rally even more closely.

There are many painful pages in the history of Lithuania. Some of these we remembered at the meeting held on 23 September in Vingis Park. Stalinism and Hitlerism committed many great crimes against mankind, against all our nation. These crimes were so horrifying that sometimes one does not want to talk about them aloud. However, it is necessary to do that. This is demanded by our consciousness and the feeling of responsibility. [applause]

We shall persistently aspire that all blank patches disappear from Lithuanian history, that people should know how and what happened in the past—the whole truth. We believe that a commission of competent specialists must be urgently set up to thoroughly investigate the Rainiai woods tragedy. [applause] The republican authorities give full support to the proposal made by the public that in the nearest future a monument be built to the victims of Stalinist repressions. We are determined to do all we can, and I believe I will have your support, that by June next year the three crosses on Three Crosses Hill in Vilnius are rebuilt again. [shouts of approval, prolonged applause]

The memory of those who honestly defended the new way of life and the memory of all those who laid down their lives for socialist Lithuania during the difficult post-war years must be appropriately immortalized.

There is still much to be done so that the moral and material harm inflicted on the people is compensated for by those who have been rehabilitated. Yesterday on television and today in the press, a new state document was made public which will allow for the intensive rehabilitation of many thousands of innocent people and for the compensation of material losses they suffered.

In our opinion, a commission must be set up at the republic Council of Ministers to investigate and decide many issues concerning the return to Lithuania of people who are still living in the wastes of Siberia. [applause] We would appreciate the cooperation of Prof. Juzeliunas' commission.

These issues I am talking about are very painful and delicate. I therefore appeal to everybody, in particular to those who investigate them, and especially to our journalists, that we are touching the wounds of thousands of people; therefore, we must be honest and caring. It is not enough to condemn those who committed crimes in

Lithuania. Our sacred duty is give respect to those who bore the brunt on their chests, who suffered undeservedly; we must console them and their children. [applause]

Some weeks ago a national tricolor was hoisted on Gediminas Tower. This solemn act was not done by the movement alone—the party also supported it. Today the national flag is flying in many Lithuanian cities and villages. I think that the legalislation of this flag restored not only historical justice but also marked the beginning of a new stage in our activity. Until now we were learning to actively reason. Now the time has come to learn to act vigorously. [applause]

Diligence is the supreme spiritual quality of our people. It has rescued our native land during the most difficult times. We must rally our intellectual, spiritual, and physical strength.

Recently we made public the republic self-financing program. We must implement it, working actively together. We are aspiring to achieve self-dependence on the basis of the union treaty. If the union republics are strong, then the union itself will be strong. [applause] Detailed programs have been worked out in various spheres of life by the government, separately for economic and social spheres. It is in our hands and it is our responsibility to implement these programs.

Social justice is our aim, but we must strive to achieve it and not just proclaim it. The republic self-financing will help us to solve many painful subjects: to avoid departmentalism; to utilize natural resources more rationally; to improve industrial relations; and to transfer the entire economy onto the path of intensive development. A balanced and self-financing economy will have an impact on our spiritual maturity. The fact that joint efforts being made to improve the ecological situation in Lithuania is proof that we are becoming spiritually stronger.

Lately much has been done to achieve water and air purity. We halted the construction of the third power unit at the Ignalina AES, and we appealed to the Government of the USSR concerning the invitation of an international expert commission to Lithuania. [applause] We work on trying to clean up the waters of the Nemunas Basin. However, there is much work to be done here. Ecologically clear fuel—gas—is more widely used in the republic now. However, there is no cause for rejoicing; there is still plenty of work to be carried out.

I would like to send a message of gratitude to our young people from the party Central Comittee and from the government for their active participation toward preserving our nature, our historical and architectural monuments, and for their persitent noble work.

There is much work for young people in Lithuania; their energy inspires us to be more active too. Maybe sometimes we do not find it easy to find a common language, but, nevertheless, we manage to find it, and then both sides benefit from it.

True, we have already done a great deal, but we did not make it public and people did not know what was going on under the skies of our motherland.

It is very important to all those standing at the forefront of the social movement not to lose the sense of responsibility, courage, and political wisdom in striving to achieve common aims. We are all responsible for Lithuania's future before our comtemporaries and before future generations.

Justinas Marcinkevicius, a people's poet who is well-known among the members of the movement, wrote: "Oh Motherland, it is a difficult task! Thank you. [applause]

'Provocative Appeals' Heard

LD2310191888 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 23 Oct 88

[Text] Vilnius, 23 Oct TASS—Special TASS correspondents Vladas Burbulis and Salyamonas Vaytraubus report:

The founding congress of the Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring, "Sajudis," ended its work today with the adoption of a program and charter, and the election of a parliament and [word indistinct] council. Among those elected to the leading organs of this formal public association are scientists, writers, doctors, ecologists, teachers, priests, and representatives of different professions and strata of society. Many of them are Communist Party members. Leaders of the Communist Party and government of this Baltic republic took part in the forum, which lasted for 2 days in the crowded sports palace in the Lithuanian capital, Vilnius.

Support for the revolutionary changes undertaken by the CPSU and a call to speed up the process of restructuring and to more resolutely fight against bureaucracy and the forces of stagnation were heard in the speeches of the majority of speakers. They advocated the formation of a contemporary economic model for the region, the humanization of public life, the improvement of international relations, and the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the USSR. Significant attention was paid at the congress to matters of history and the removal of "blank spots" in covering the past, including the periods of Stalinism and stagnation.

Discussions were vigorous, and the views of speakers were at times in fundamental disagreement. In particular, during a discussion of a tenet of the "Sajudis" program on matters of the sovereignty of Lithuania and its place in the makeup of the USSR, extremists and

provocative appeals were made. Professor (Vatslovas Daunoras), People's Artist of the USSR, (Vytautas Petjavicius), the well-known writer, and other delegates gave a worthy rebuttal to such speakers.

In documents adopted by the congress, fundamental support for the course of the party toward the renewal of Soviet society was expressed. The numerous foreign journalists from almost 20 countries who covered the work of the congress remarked on the openness of this forum and the atmosphere of glasnost which prevailed at it.

The participants in the congress sent a letter of greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev.

Message Sent to Gorbachev

LD2610094988 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0100 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] A telegram was adopted by the Sajudis to the leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev.

Here is the text of the telegram:

23 October, 1988. To Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, the Kremlin, Moscow.

Sajudis, the Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring, wishes to congratulate you and the Central Committee of the CPSU and to wish you success in your difficult yet historically important revolutionary restructuring work. We express our gratitude for your initiative.

Sajudis, represented by a democratically elected body of 1,021 delegates, is authorized to inform you that Lithuania supports reform. Lithuania will succeed in eliminating its problems and will do everything in its power to encourage its economy to flourish.

Although the Sajudis was only established on 3 June 1988, its roots go back in history. We approach restructuring in a Leninist manner through the revival of national dignity and under the slogan of "economic sovereignty for the republic".

For this reason, the Sajudis has become one of the most popular forms of participation in Lithuania's social life and has rallied around itself the entire population: Communists, the intelligentsia, workers, farmers, Lithuanians, and people of other nationalities take part in the activities of the Sajudis. We work shoulder to shoulder with the party; we support the federation of Soviet nations while strengthening Soviet Lithuania.

We ask you to judge us by our concrete activities and we ask you to help Lithuania achieve sovereignty within the family of nations of the USSR.

We believe in you, Mikhail Sergeyevich. Our banners carry your words. Sajudis will not stray from the road that had been mapped out by the party, from the road along which deep and constructive changes in our lives are being implemented.

Adopted by the first congress of the Sajudis, the Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring.

Vilnius, sports palace.

Brazaukus 'Closing Speech'

LD2510101488 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0100 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Closing speech by Algirdas Brazauskas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, at 2d day of the constituent congress of the Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring on 23 October at the Vilnius sports palace—recorded]

[Text] You have placed great trust in me. This trust was also expressed by the party. But more important to me is that this trust was first expressed by you and I am very grateful for this, for these 2 days, and for our walk in Gediminas Square and for the beautiful evening we spent together singing, talking, dancing, and enjoying ourselves.

But I would like to say the following: Some of the speeches made from this beautiful white rostrum are, unfortunately, very disappointing. Perhaps they are not so much disappointing as causing concern. And they evoke very many thoughts.

Do you think we can solve the most complex political issues by these methods from a rostrum, problems which we failed to solve during the entire 48 year existence of the Lithuanian SSR? I appeal to the people who are thinking rationally, in a businesslike manner, and reasonably to evaluate these speeches very thoroughly. Do we believe, listening to these people, that it is possible to solve problems of this nature in such a declarative way? Won't we be going back to the point-of-departure? Or maybe even further back than the point-of-departure? And then we shall have to start everything right from the beginning again. And who is going to do that? And what new people are going to appear? What new movements will have to spring up and organize themselves so that we can march forward again? So, better for us to march forward now, starting from today's achievements, departing from our common interests of today, the common possibilities which we will have to unite.

Dear comrades, what I really want to say is: We must be able to wait. I join with the others and I ask everybody to support Cardinal Vincentas Sladkevicius' words during his sermon today: Let us learn to wait, and let us not step on each other's toes.

Only by common effort, only united by holding hands together, as now people do in the "Sajudis," a lovely tradition. And we must not mark time; we must go forward, holding hands together, because the future of our nation depends on our behavior. We all bear the reponsibility for this. Thank you.

Congress Ends 25 Oct

LD2510103388 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] With a statement of goodwill which expressed approval of the restructuring policies being conducted by the party and the course taken by the 19th all-union party conference, the constituent congress of the Lithuanian Movement for Restructuring—Sajudis—has ended. Matters relating to the radical economic reform and cultural and ecological problems were discussed at the congress. It also dealt with further improving relations between nationalities.

'Discussion Clubs' Formed

LD2410225388 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 24 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Open air discussion clubs have become a new facet of life in the Baltic republic of Lithuania. Anyone can freely state their views on acute policy issues or economic or moral problems. The main topic for discussion is the outcome of the recent opening congress of the republican movement for perestroyka, held in Vilnius. Most of the participants in the debates have approved of the movement's program of action, adopted by the congress. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA Views 'Sajudis'

PM2610130088 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 88 Second Edition p 6

[PRAVDA correspondent D. Shnyukas report: "'Sajudis' Conducts a Dialogue: On the New Social Movement in Lithuania"]

[Text] Vilnius—What kind of a movement is this "Sajudis," whose founding congress was held in Vilnius last weekend? How does it fit into Lithuania's social structure? What is its social base? How does it fit in with restructuring? These are natural questions, because restructuring processes involve the most unfamiliar public and social situations and phenomena. Especially since we have never before encountered a mass movement like the Popular Front in Latvia and Estonia and the Sajudis in Lithuania. So the assessments are thus far very cautious: After all, it is first necessary to understand this social phenomenon.

So, the Sajudis congress. Its tasks included discussing the pressing tasks of restructuring in the republic, adopting the statutes and program, and electing a parliament with a permanently operating council. Membership of the movement would not be recorded.

That was the general structure of the congress' work. What kind of content filled this structure? The content was not, of course, uniform.

First, it must be said that the congress was very instructive for party, soviet, and economic workers, both because of the very wide range of problems discussed and the bold frankness and trenchant formulation of the questions, and because of the form of the speeches. The speakers easily made contact with the auditorium; it was futile to look for anyone dozing or even anyone indifferent among the 3,000-strong audience.

The congress discussed such important documents as the recently published draft for republican economic autonomy and put forward supplementary proposals. Scientists from the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences submitted a draft new Lithuanian SSR Constitution. It was noted that the idea of regional economic accountability is finding more and more supporters. The republic's economy should be renewed and prosperity achieved largely through local initiative, not by means of departmental authority. And creating prosperity in each region will ensure the normalization of the whole country's economy.

Republic economic accountability and autonomy in the distribution of resources on the spot, including currency, will give a real opportunity to go over to direct trade, cultural, scientific, and sporting ties with foreign countries; relieve the central departments and organizations of this burden; and eradicate bureaucracy and abuses. This will make it possible to make the real, not ostensible, status of the union republics, including Lithuania, more of a reality.

There was a very animated discussion, even a dispute, over the Sajudis program on questions of national relations and the debate on the status of the Lithuanian language. Sajudis proposes (this is enshrined in the draft new Lithuanian SSR Constitution) to declare Lithuanian the state language, at the same time creating the conditions for the development of the languages of all nationalities living in the republic, and of Russian as the language of interethnic intercourse.

As A. Brazauskas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee, stated at the congress, the rebirth of Lithanian national self-awareness gives no grounds for alarm to representatives of other peoples, still less for distrust in the Lithuanian people.

The question of "citizenship of the Lithuanian SSR," which is under debate, also arises from considerations of social justice and sensible migration. It is no secret that the country has many "wanderers" who travel to wherever they smell a quick profit. The lack of attachment to the history and culture of a particular region has deprived them of many traits of morality and patriotism.

Sajudis acts as the initiator of comparatively serious work on questions of the ecology and in the sphere of health care.

Much could be said about the concrete problems and proposals put forward on questions of agriculture, education, construction, housing, and maternity. Let me give some examples. Yelena Kubilene, a mother of five, proposed that the state give families the choice of sending children to the kindergarten or receiving appropriate compensation. The raising of children would improve immediately. Architect A. Kaushpedas said that the total state monopoly of construction is one of the causes of the housing problem. Would it not be more expedient to allocate to people all the money needed to build houses by their own efforts? Our state apartments would not look as if they belonged to no one if they were simply handed over to the ownership of the inhabitants and their descendants. Excess living space would have to be bought. Physician Yu. Olekas criticized "free" medical help.... There was criticism of the existing practice of the cadre nomenklatura. And it was stressed that the lack of glasnost in promoting cadres leads to a deterioration in quality, to corruption, and sometimes to crimes.

The congress devoted much attention to the future of former prisoners and exiles of the times of the personality cult, the restoration of their dignity, and their material position.

The congress also noted another phenomenon—the church and the believers are returning to the republic's public life. This factor also requires analysis and evaluation.

Everything that happened during these days in the sports palace could be called a rally-congress. The main bulk of the speakers, people who are, as a rule, well known and respected in the republic, spoke in a businesslike, practical way with constructive proposals. They appealed to reason and the delegates' sense of political responsibility and found support.

But there were also speakers of a different kind, and a different audience—the guests, or the "gallery." It was not hard to see that in these people feelings prevailed over reason and irresponsibility over common sense. Their political inexperience was clearly visible when they gave equal applause to mutually exclusive proposals, so long as they were put forward with passion. The "gallery" was very punctilious about the time limit when recognized authorities were speaking, such as, for instance, Yu. Bulavas, corresponding member of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences, or Professor M. Lukshene (both of whom, incidentally, suffered in the years of stagnation), but very tolerant when it came to, for instance, a representative from the city of Shyaulyay, who was evidently "standing on the sidelines" when excesses were being committed, and has only now come forward with "denunciations" in order to interrupt the applause.

There were extremist speeches attempting to impose on the congress the ideas of separatism and national isolationism, "forgetting" the concept of socialism, and so forth. It is gratifying that the delegates were able to sort the wheat from the chaff. Representatives of the most diverse social strata unequivocally assessed such speeches as provocative, irresponsible, and counter to the policy of restructuring.

The popular nature of the Sajudis movement is, of course, reflected in its qualitative makeup. Its supporters, carried away by their feelings, do not always consider whether their demands are realistic or not. Some of them, while displaying the utmost exactingness toward the management apparatus, have themselves not lifted a finger for restructuring. On the other hand, some simply want to settle old scores now, and therefore declare themselves to be participants in the movement. Many of these masters of opportunism and adaptation, while verbally denouncing the "theory and practice of Stalinism," are, without realizing it, themselves in thrall to these things: They cannot stand criticism, they adhere to the principle "there is my opinion, and there is the wrong opinion," and they try to exercise diktat. I believe people of this kind, whatever their nationality, are not averse sometimes to fanning common nationalism and resorting to the dissemination of provocative pamphlets and so forth. This kind of "activity" is outside the law.

The participants in the movement often complain that party organs do not give them enough help and refuse to take part in dialogue. But the congress was addressed by two party raykom first secretaries (people of some prestige, too) and the "gallery" greeted them very coolly. There were even some people who forgot the elementary courtesies of debate and jumped onto the stage, shouting.

When restructuring was getting off the ground, "street democracy" was doubtlessly useful sometimes; but in the future, when a clear program has been defined and painstaking day-to-day work is beginning, it could do us a disservice. The elected leadership should think about that.

There is no point in concealing the fact that relations between the central and local leadership of the republic and Sajudis have hitherto been strained, as if they were seeking different objectives. Now that the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee leadership has been renewed and the movement has become a legal entity with a democratically elected leadership, perhaps the misunderstandings will disappear. After all, Sajudis has proclaimed that its objectives are unequivocal, and that its guide is the program of restructuring.

Lithuanian Official on Rehabilitating Exiles

PM2610112388 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 6

[Own correspondent L. Kapelyushnyy dispatch under the rubric "In Republic Governments": "Without Delay or Undue Haste"]

[Text] Vilnius—The Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers has rescinded its resolutions "On the Banishment of Kulak Elements from the Territory of the Lithuanian SSR" of 19 March 1949 and "On the Banishment of Kulaks and their Families from Lithuania's Territory" of 29 September 1951. Everyone who was banished under these resolutions is being rehabilitated.

The process of the restoration of historical truth and justice has been under way in the republic for a long time. Back in 1957 the Commission for the Examination of Applications From Exiles was set up. During the years that have elapsed 12,000 people have applied to this commission and have been vindicated on the basis of the 1957 Law "On Persons in Respect of Whom the Special Resettlement Has Been Rescinded, and Provisions for Their Job Placement and Restoration of Their Property." However, the definitive solution of the problem under the procedure which has been followed up to now ("after submission of an application") is not in line with the spirit of the times. Restructuring has accurately diagnosed the distant processes of the dispossession of the kulaks as having been marked by arbitrariness and lawlessness. We must enter the rule-of-law state which we are now creating having first wiped our feet clean....

In 1941 the rights of big farms in Lithuania were curbed. This process was repeated in 1945. The material base of the existence of kulak farms had been destroyed. However, from 1948 onward forced transports were dispatched to the north.... What was the scale of the repressions? How is the rehabilitation process progressing? What problems are arising? Ionas Guretskas, chairman of the commission and secretary of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, answers these questions for IZVESTIYA.

[Guretskas] Between 1941 and 1951 37,362 families—some 121,000 people—were deported from Lithuania. The quoted figure is based on case histories preserved in archives. I must admit that it is possible that not all case histories have been preserved....

I would like to emphasize that the mass rehabilitation does not embrace all the people who were subjected to special resettlement but only the so-called kulaks, and only those resettled during the postwar period. Apart from them, just like in 1941, a sad fate also befell a section of the Lithuanian intelligentsia.... The Council of Ministers resolution does not apply to cases of people condemned by Special Board [Osoboye soveshchaniye] and people's courts and tribunals, which will be examined in accordance with the prescribed procedure.

It is my firm conviction that in the sacred cause of the vindication of innocent people there should be no delays or undue haste. Now even people who spilled much innocent blood or committed outrages as part of nationalist gangs are trying to be counted among the victims of Stalinism.

[Kapelyushnyy] How is the rehabilitation process progressing? What is the most difficult part of this process?

[Guretskas] The most difficult part is really something very simple. It is necessary to go through the archive cases of 121,000 deported people and to remove the documents of the 52,000 people who were part of the first mass rehabilitation. Ministry of Internal Affairs staffers are working day and night. The case histories as a rule also include documents about the confiscation of property. This considerably facilitates the task of compensating the exiles for the material damage they suffered. Houses, farm buildings, livestock, and so forth are valued and compensation is paid out to the owner or his rightful heirs.

[Kapelyushnyy] For many Lithuanians who were resettled in remote places, obtaining a certain sum of money is less important than being able to return to their native land and finding a roof over their heads. Many would like to return to Lithuania, but where are they to live?

[Guretskas] If the house is still there, it has to be handed over to the rightful owner. If not, when he gets his rehabilitation document he must apply to the soviet from whose territory he was deported. In accordance with a recently adopted decision the applicant will be put on a rehabilitated persons' housing waiting list or a waiting list for the construction of cooperative or individual housing. In other words, these people have a priority claim to housing; moreover they do not have to leave their current accommodations and live in cramped circumstances to retain this claim. They can carry on living where they are until they receive the authorization to move into their new accommodations.

[Kapelyushin] Why does the rehabilitation process apply only to those resettled betwen 1949 and 1951? When will it be the turn of those deported in 1941, 1945, 1946, and 1948, who total some 68,000 people?

[Guretskas] Some of them have already been rehabilitated by our commission. But only some. The republic government cannot rehabilitate them en masse because their resettlement was carried out by decision of union departments. Our lawyers believe that a rescission of these decisions by the republic would lack legal force. Therefore the Lithuanian Council of Ministers and the Lithuanian Communist Party Central Committee have asked the CPSU Central Committee to help to accelerate the review of the former decisions of the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs. Their rescission will be a

happy day for our commission: It will be able to regard its mission as completed and will be able to hand in its resignation with the hope of never again having to take up its job. [Guratskas ends]

The just decision to rehabilitate tens of thousands of people was long in coming, of course.... To be fair, it must also be said that tens upon tens of thousands of people dispossessed several decades ago, and their children and grandchildren, are still waiting for their vindication not just by journalists but also by the legal profession, because truth, no matter how late it comes, is always hoped for and welcomed, and never loses its value through the passage of time.

Latvian Communist Party Staff Cut 30 Percent
LD2510162488 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Riga October 25 TASS—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia held a plenum here today for reorganizing the party apparatus in this Soviet Baltic republic.

Jan Vagris, first secretary of the Central Committee, said in his report at the meeting that the planned reform is in line with the decisions of the 19th national party conference which has found it essential cardinally to reorganize all party activities and raise them to the level of the new tasks.

The main objective of the reform is to delimit the functions of the government, party and economic agencies, overcome parallelism in work and change the structure of the party apparatus to make its activity more efficient and more responsive to popular needs.

The plenum decided to cut the Central Committee staff by 30 percent and change it structurally.

There will be six new departments instead of the former 14. The new departments will be those for party organizing and personnel work, ideology, socio-economic affairs, agrarian policy, state and law, and general matters.

The number of senior posts in the Riga City Party Committee will be cut by 13 percent, but it was decided not to trim the staffs of the party committees of other cities and districts.

Gorbunov on Popular Front, 'Full Sovereignty'
LD2410015388 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2045 GMT 22 Oct 88

[Interview with Anatoliy Valerianovich Gorbunov, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, by correspondent V. Molchanov on 22 October in the "studio at Latvian Television," from the "Before and After Midnight" program, presented by Molchanov and M. Sidorova—live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Molchanov] May I introduce a guest of the "Before and After Midnight" program who is in the studio at Latvian Television. He is Anatoliy Valerianovich Gorbunov, who was elected chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium a little over 2 weeks ago. He is 46, comes from a peasant family, and is a building engineer by profession. He started as a foreman at a sovkhoz, then worked in the Komsomol and party bodies. Since 1985 he has been a secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee and now he has this new post. [Gorbunov is shown on large studio monitor] Tell us, Anatoliy Valerianovich, you have a Russian surname. Are you Latvian or Russian?

[Gorbunov] Yes, my name is indeed Russian, but my forefathers, if you can put it that way, have been Latvians since the fourth generation before me.

[Molchanov] Anatoliy Valerianovich, recently the founding congress of the Latvian Popular Front, indubitably one of the most important societal events in the life of the republic, was held in Latvia. Did you take part in the congress?

[Gorbunov] Yes, I took part.

[Molchanov] I have noticed that many people do not completely understand what the Popular Front is. Some fear that this is some kind of opposition party. I would like to ask you to refute or confirm these apprehensions, and to talk about the front's main aims.

[Gorbunov] Well, I think that these fears have somewhat receded, since, forestalling your question as it were, I have brought with me the newspaper in which the program of the Latvian Popular Front is published. [looks at paper] There, right at the beginning, where the very aims, perhaps, of the front are defined, it says right off that the activities of the Latvian Popular Front are based on the principles set forth in the resolutions of the 19th all-union party conference, and so on. That is one thesis. The second is that the Latvian Popular Front unites people regardless of their social position, language, party membership, religion, or nationality. And, again speaking in terms of theses about the forms, perhaps, of its work, the Popular Front advocates that through its activities it should take direct part in implementing people's power, and implementing that people's power via the soviets of people's deputies. So perhaps that describes it very briefly.

[Molchanov] Tell us, how many people are part of the Popular Front movement in Latvia?

[Gorbunov] Well, you see, I don't have any precise figures, all the more since I have been on leave for 1 week. Judging from the congress itself, there were evidently represented, in very round figures, about 100,000 people. But judging from the television programs I watch in the evening, it is clear that this stream joining the Popular Front is increasing.

[Molchanov] If I am not mistaken, about 32 nationalities live on Latvian territory. Are they taking part in the Popular Front movement just as actively as the Latvian population?

[Gorbunov] So far they are not participating. And when an approximate determination of the national makeup of the Popular Front itself was made at the congress, they said there, for example, that about 90 percent of the people taking part were of Latvian nationality. At the moment, evidently, this percentage has changed in the direction of an increase in participation by people of other nationalities. But you have to understand this: Until there was a clear program for the Popular Front, the questions that were in the air, let us say, the problems in society, affected people of Latvian nationality more. This, perhaps, predetermined the national makeup of the Popular Front.

[Molchanov] Anatoliy Valerianovich, I spent last week in Latvia and had a lot of contact with people. Whatever we spoke about, the Popular Front and its ideas always came up. I could not completely grasp some of these ideas, and so I would like to ask you not to be offended, not to take offence at my questions, it is simply my genuine desire to sort some things out and understand them. For example, the Popular Front has raised the idea of Latvian citizenship. What could that mean in practice? Who could be a Latvian citizen, and how does Latvian citizenship relate to USSR citizenship?

[Gorbunov] Well, first of all perhaps we should start from an overall position, that of the law-governed state, that is, one of the resolutions of the 19th party conference. And indeed, the further process of democratization, the process of development of self-government, is impossible without status for the provisions of the law-governed state that are defined in the 19th party conference resolution. Hence the status of citizenship will be a natural question, a natural question. It is another matter that this question, for example, goes according to one perception in a republic with an outflow of labor resources. The perception is different in a republic with very great immigration, people coming in, that is. But here one must keep one thing in mind: The rumors that have been circulating, that this means there will be some sort of, let us say, resettlement out of the republic, or that not everyone who presently lives in the republic will get citizenship, this has no foundation at all. But in the future, without a doubt, the immigration process and the status of citizenship must be regulated to some extent.

[Molchanov] What is your attitude to the idea of forming a Latvian military formation on Latvian territory?

[Gorbunov] You know, this idea was heard for the first time with this kind of argumentation at an expanded plenum of the Writer's Union in June this year. One must say that here this question is perceived not so much...[changes thought] Well, at some meetings they put it from a military point of view, or something like that. Probably there should be in the republic either, for example, schools—I have military colleges in mind—or, shall we say, subunits in which the Latvian language functions alongside the Russian language. The foundation of this problem stems from this.

[Molchanov] Anatoliy Valerianovich, I have not seen the final version of the charter of the Latvian Popular Front, but I have read the draft. It says there that the Latvian Popular Front should strive for the implementation of full sovereignty for the republic. Well, as far as we know from international law, full sovereignty also foresees full independence in internal and external affairs. Could you comment on this?

[Gorbunov] Very many problems have built up in the republic at the moment, as in the country as a whole, and just listing them would take time. At the moment, the pain for the residents of all of our republic, whatever their nationality, is the fact that living conditions, or real incomes, if we could speak about that, are not increasing, but are standing still in some places and falling in others. This is natural when the rate of immigration of fresh contingents of labor is higher than the rate of construction of hospitals, kindergartens, schools, housing, and the whole infrastructure. The original residents, regardless of their nationality, naturally feel this, and whether we want it or not the government—the Supreme Soviet and the Central Committee in the republic—has to be answerable to the residents of the republic for why we have more and more problems here in supplying food and consumer goods, in housing, and so on. Regardless of whether it is the Popular Front or other social formations putting forward these problems, the government of the republic in the future will have to count on having to be the republic's independent master, that is, to decide for itself and be responsible both to the state interests of the union, naturally, and to the interests of our own residents.

[Molchanov] Thank you, Anatoliy Valerianovich. I am particularly grateful to you for interrupting your holiday and traveling to the studio to speak to our viewers. Thank you, and all the best.

[Gorbunov] And a big thank you to you for taking an interest in us and our problems. [passage omitted]

Latvian Presidium Decree on State Language

WA18000059A Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Sep 88 p 1

[Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree signed by J. Vagris, Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and V. Klibik, Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary: "On the Status of the Latvian Language"]

[Text] The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To agree with the suggestions of the Commission on Legislative Proposals, the Commission on Problems of Relations Among Nationalities, and the Commission on National Education, Science and Culture of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet on granting the Latvian language the status of the state language and to submit this matter for the consideration of the ninth session of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet, 11th Convocation.

2. To publish in the press the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet draft decree "On the Status of the Latvian Language," drawn up by the permanent commissions of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet on the basis of suggestions made by the work group created by the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Riga, 29 September 1988

Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Draft Decree "On the Status of the Latvian Language" [subhead]

Many of the republic's social organizations, labor collectives, and citizens, as well as the work group for the consideration of suggestions to improve the Latvian SSR Constitution and of other legislative acts of the republic on the questions of the democratization of society and improving the work of the soviets of peoples deputies, formed by the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 11 June 1988, have made proposals to the effect that the Latvian language should be recognized as the republic's state language.

The Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet believes that this point of view conforms to the principles of Leninist national policy and the resolutions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, which stipulate the free and universal functioning and development of all national languages.

Regardless of the fact that Latvian is the native language for most of the population in the territory of the Latvian SSR and that many residents of other nationalities in the republic also have a command of it, over recent decades the use of the Latvian language has significantly decreased, which has led to a reduction of its functioning. This contradicts Articles 19 and 27 of the USSR Constitution, which stipulate that the state promotes the universal development of all nations and nationalities in the USSR and is concerned with the preservation of spiritual values.

So that the Latvian language can function and be developed, the status of the republic's state language and specific guarantees for its use, with the simultaneous observance of the constitutional right of the population of other nationalities to use their native language, should be defined.

The Supreme Soviet of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic resolves:

1. To recognize that:

The Latvian language should have the status of the state language in the territory of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic;

The universal development and study of the Latvian language should be ensured and its use in state agencies, enterprises, institutions, and organizations and in education, science, technology, culture, health care, public services, and other areas should be guaranteed;

In dealing with state agencies, institutions, and organizations, the citizens should, as they choose, ensure interaction and the registration of documents in the Latvian or Russian languages. The Russian language is used for federal relations.

2. To instruct the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet to draw up and submit for national discussion a draft law on an addition to the Constitution (Basic Law) of the Latvian SSR, as well as a draft legislative act on the use of the Latvian language and other languages, having presented the finished drafts for the consideration of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet before 1 January 1989.

3. The Latvian SSR Council of Ministers must:

Take steps to create a material base and other conditions for the instruction and mastery of the Latvian language in children's preschool institutions, elementary and other schools, secondary specialized and higher educational institutions, and labor collectives, as well as for its active functioning in state, social, and cultural life and in other areas;

Inform the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the course of implementation of this point before 1 February 1989.

Decree on Flag, Anthem

WA18000059B Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Sep 88 p 1

[Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium ukase and decree signed by J. Vagris, Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and V. Klibik, Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary: "On the Cultural and Historical Symbols of the Latvian People"]

[Text] Taking into account the cultural and historical tradition of Latvians, numerous appeals by the social organizations, labor collectives, and citizens of the republic, as well as the opinion expressed by the work group for the consideration of suggestions to improve the Latvian SSR Constitution and other legislative acts of the republic on questions of the democratization of society and improving the work of the soviets of peoples deputies, formed by the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 11 June 1988, the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To consider the historically formed combination of the red-white-red colors, a cultural and historical symbol of the Latvian people. This symbol may be expressed in the forms of a flag, pennants, emblems, badges, and other forms.

2. The combination of the red-white-red colors in the form of a flag may be used during national, labor, and family holidays, on memorial days, and at various cultural and mass events.

In using the red-white-red flag, the regulation on the state flag of the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic and instructions for the use of this regulation should not be violated.

3. To support the proposal to use traditional cultural and historical symbols, motifs, and compositions for a Latvian national pattern (Auseklis, Solnyshko, and others).

4. To establish that the mass manufacture of culturally and historically symbolic objects is permitted only with permission from the Latvian republic Department of the Soviet Culture Fund.

Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On the Use of Cultural and Historical Symbols" [subhead]

Having heard the report by the work group for the consideration of suggestions to improve the Latvian SSR Constitution and other legislative acts of the republic on questions of the democratization of society and improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies, formed by the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on 11 June 1988, the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves:

1. To support the initiative of rayon and city soviets of people's deputies and of society on the restoration of the historical symbols of Latvian cities and rayons. For these purposes a heraldic commission is to be formed to coordinate the work to develop emblems and to make decisions regarding the definitive approval of their variants. The Latvian SSR State Committee for Culture, the Latvian SSR Union of Journalists, the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History, the Latvian SSR State Academy of Art imeni Teodora Zalkalna, and the Latvian republic Department of the Soviet Culture Fund should present suggestions on the personnel structure of the commission to the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by 1 November 1988.

2. The work group for the consideration of suggestions to improve the Latvian SSR Constitution and other legislative acts of the republic on questions of the democratization of society and improving the work of the soviets of people's deputies, which was formed by the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Latvian SSR State Committee on Culture, and the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of History should provide the mass information media, for the residents of the Latvian SSR, with an objective, historically substantiated explanation of the cultural and historical symbols and traditional patterns of the Latvian people.

3. The executive committees of local soviets of people's deputies should control the observance of legislation on the state flag and emblem of the Latvian SSR. The executive committees, social organizations, and the mass information media should take steps to ensure the population's respectful attitude toward the state symbols and the cultural and historical symbols of the Latvian people. At the same time, the origin of the state flag and emblem of the Latvian SSR and their significance should be explained.

4. It is deemed expedient to create a commission for the preparation of decisions regarding the conformity of the Latvian SSR state anthem to the contemporary period of society's development and, if necessary, to create a new state anthem. For these purposes, the Latvian SSR State Committee for Culture, the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Language and Literature imeni Andrey Upita, the Latvian SSR Union of Writers, the Latvian SSR Union of Composers, and the Latvian State Conservatory imeni Yazepa Vitola should present suggestions on the personnel structure of the commission to the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium by 1 November 1988.

Riga, 29 September 1988

Comments by Estonian 'Front' Leader Questioned

PM2110110788 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 19 Oct 88 p 9

[Own correspondent Iona Andronov dispatch under the rubric "People Seen Through Facts": "What Is Needed Is Complete Clarity"]

[Text] New York—Two world-famous newspapers—PRAVDA and THE NEW YORK TIMES—published, with an interval of 10 days, debatable remarks by two people hitherto unknown to the general public. The two live in Estonia: M. Lauristin, head of the Tartu University journalism department, and Ye. Sidorenko, party secretary at Tallinn's "Dvigatel" plant. In PRAVDA and THE NEW YORK TIMES they polemicized on the subject of the establishment of the Popular Front public organization to support restructuring in Estonia. However, the debate on this topic failed to establish the truth. So here are the actual facts. Judge for yourselves....

On 9 October, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a report from the "Dvigatel" plant in Tallinn, where the workforce, as the paper noted, "is mainly non-Estonian." It contained an interview with the plant's party committee secretary, Sidorenko. Sidorenko recounted how the plant's collective recently donated R10,000 for the construction of a museum of Estonian art. However,

according to Sidorenko, his comrades were insulted: "Someone telephoned and said that they did not need our money." And Sidorenko expressed the workers' natural perplexity:

"After all, we have grown up here, we have brought up our families here, and all our lives we have regarded the whole Soviet Union as our homeland. This is what we were taught."

The same Sidorenko, who had earlier been invited to the PRAVDA Tallinn correspondent's office together with the organizers of the Popular Front, approvingly described the front's activity "as a new form of popular self-government," but at the same time he warned with proletarian candor against a "tendentious presentation of interethnic problems" and against the threat of "a split between the two language communities," expressing himself in favor of "a consolidation of these communities through jointly tackling the pressing tasks of restructuring." He said in conclusion: "We favor a harmonious and natural development of Estonian and Russian bilingualism."

Lauristin, initiator of the creation of the Popular Front, replied that the Popular Front people are also opposed to any kind of national alienation: "All other interpretations are founded on prejudice and rumors, of which, unfortunately, quite a few are spread about the activities of the Popular Front."

But then, strange to tell, the same Lauristin made the following statement to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"Every Estonian child grows up with a clear awareness of his role. As for the migrants, they, like all foreigners, are just after a better existence, a higher standard of living. They do not integrate, they do not become part of the social structure. They have believed since Stalin's times in the slogans of 'internationalism.' Now they have suddenly discovered that they are no more than migrants. And they are shocked, confused, and afraid."

So, since the leading exponent of the Popular Front is so clearly prejudiced against other nationalities living in Estonia, why did she ascribe "prejudices" to others in PRAVDA? Why, while rejecting "rumors," does she herself put Soviet internationalism on a par with Stalinism? Why is she referring to more than a third of Estonia's working people as "migrants"? Until all this is completely clarified it remains to be hoped that views of this kind are quite foreign to the other leaders and the bulk of the Estonian Popular Front's membership.

Having talked to Lauristin and attended the October congress of the Popular Front, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent claims that "the Estonian front is nationalist in character" and that "among the front's members there are many separatists." Boris Kagarlitskiy, the representative of the motley group of "unofficial" organizations who came to Tallinn to fraternize with the Popular Front, complained to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"The Russian members of the Popular Front feel bitter, very angry, and sometimes really afraid. This is very dangerous for the whole public movement. It is capable of thwarting the process of our times...."

And in the heat of the moment the leader of the "unofficial" organizations even described what he saw in Tallinn as "a second Nagorno-Karabakh." A crass exaggeration? Yes, most likely. However, this makes it all the more necessary to establish complete clarity and to ensure the self-purification of the creative forces which have assumed the title "popular" for the purpose of "backing restructuring." The best medicine for this purpose is probably our present glasnost. Don't you agree?

Importance of National, Ethnic Relations Cited

WA18120008 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 38, 25 Sep-2 Oct 88 p 3

[Article by Leokadiya Drobizheva: "The Concept of National Building"]

[Text] Democratization brought us not only new feelings but also new knowledge. We realized that there's some dissatisfaction and complexities in our inter-ethnic relations which we used to consider quite good—we were persuaded into thinking this for quite a long time. These problems and difficulties were spoken about frankly at the 19th party conference, and its resolution On Relations Between Soviet Nationalities outlined the ways of dealing with them. It became apparent that state investments are ineffective in a number of regions, that general national interests are often replaced by the interests of central departments and that the study of national languages was poorly organized. Complications arise over the question of borders; over the heightened but poorly satisfied interests of certain peoples which don't have their own state formations, with the representatives of those nations who live outside their main ethnic group.

These problems are inevitable in a multinational state, the real problem is the inability, and a certain reluctance to solve them. Command and administer methods have had an unfortunate influence on the sphere of interethnic relations. The badly thought-out, volitional decisions—be it the planting of maize everywhere, or a uniform measure to combat drunkenness in areas with different traditions—were understood by some people in the union republics as the will of Moscow, and there people became apprehensive about the periphery in relation to the centre.

The situation today is original in that nations are seeking new ways towards coexistence, not through bureaucratic institutions or festivals, which were often of an official nature, but through active social forces that have realized the need for a change. We are to go over from criticism of the past—which, of course, is necessary for us—towards the elaboration of a new, constructive policy which would enable us to build relations between nations in keeping with their present-day level of national self-awareness. That is why scientists and the broad public were attracted by the programme put forward at the united plenary meeting of the boards of the creative unions of Estonia, which was generalized in the letter of the plenary meeting of the 19th all-union party conference. It is significant that this programme was born in an open political discussion and deals with a whole number of questions, including a definite cultural concept, cost accounting on a republican scale, and regulation of the demographic situation. The programme proposes analysis of "the objective economic and political controversies that determine the interrelations between the voluntarily united republics and union organs." The proposals put forward are now being subjected to sharp discussion at the republican level. Far from everything is clear—for example, proposals to limit the migratory influx of other nationalities and to actively promote the learning of the Estonian language and culture by the non-Estonian population cause special argument.

Some people were afraid that the above mentioned proposals might lead to a flare-up of nationalism, and a worsening of relations between the nations living in Estonia, which are not as simple as they look. We have to take a sober look at things: The interrelations of different nations in social and political life are never so simple at turning points in history—and it can generate a clash of interests and ideas, and a struggle of positions. Only comparison of opinions and open discussions will help people make acceptable decisions. I'm sure that it is unreasonable to stop even discussion dealing with national feeling, just through fears of being charged with nationalism.

We are witnessing the beneficial process through which our country is seeking ways to restore Lenin's principles of the sovereignty of republics. Each people and every nation takes upon itself the responsibility for their culture, for the fate of their historical heritage and ecological environment and for their social and economic development. It is enough to thumb through the papers of Belorussia, Lithuania, Uzbekistan, or the Russian Federation and other republics, to see that this search is going on everywhere and persistently. The further we go the clearer is the need to improve, at the level of the whole state, the system for taking into account the interests of nations when adopting any all-union decisions or acts of central departments.

It would be natural for these interests to be represented by the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, only more energetically and effectively than has been the case up to now. I think its work and organization should be improved. The Soviet of Nationalities should represent not only national-state formations, but nationalities which have no such formations. It could set up temporary and standing commissions for forming autonomies and securing the interests of this or that national group, and for considering conflicts between the republics. And these commissions should not only include specialists—lawyers and ethnographers, there should also be leaders chosen by different groups.

Society needs a well-thought-out, substantiated and literate concept of national building. The return to Lenin's norms in relations between different nationalities in our multinational state is no less necessary than economic reform.

Combination of Top Party, Soviet Posts Endorsed

WA18000020 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 88 Second Edition p 2

[Article by I. Shvets, head of a group of consultants, CPSU Central Committee Department of Organizational-Party Work: "What Will the Combination of Posts Provide?"]

[Text] **The resolutions of the 19th all-union party conference made a great impression on all of us. They provide the party and the country with broad opportunities. However, there are also problems which we argue about. For example, would the combination of the positions of first secretary of the party committee and chairman of the soviet benefit us? V. Maksimov, Chelyabinsk.**

The 19th all-union party conference formulated a broad program for the radical democratization of sociopolitical life and deemed it necessary to reform the political system. As a result of its implementation, we must above all solve problems of key significance: ensuring the full power of the soviets of people's deputies and the clear demarcation between the functions of party and state agencies.

The resolutions of the conference earmark a number of steps aimed at achieving this. The conference called for having the local authorities, other than village and settlement, elect permanent soviet presidiums and their chairmen, the latter through secret vote and by all soviets without exception. It was pointed out that upgrading the role of representative authorities would be helped by recommending for the position of chairman of the soviet, as a rule, the first secretary of the respective party committee. In other words, it is a question of combining within a single person the positions of head of the soviet and that of the party committee.

We must point out that by no means does everyone properly understand this. Some doubts have been expressed in various public circles, including a certain segment of the party and soviet aktivs, as to the expediency of combining the positions of chairman of the

soviet and first party committee secretary. To what extent does this agree with the required demarcation between the functions of party and state agencies and how would this affect the activities of the soviets and the party committees?

In order to solve such questions and doubts, let us consider the reason for this decision, what it entails, and the advantages it would give us.

Above all, something which was particularly emphasized at the conference, this is dictated by concern for strengthening the authority of the soviets through that of the party. We would be fully justified in saying that electing the secretary of the respective party committee as chairman of the soviet would give him greater confidence in all of his actions. It would help him to do his work at full capacity and drop the habit of always turning to someone else and awaiting instructions. It would also allow the soviet to pass resolutions which would be consistent with the viewpoint of the party committee on one problem or another, thus giving such resolutions even greater weight and significance in terms of the agencies under soviet and party organization jurisdiction.

It is entirely clear that electing the party committee secretary as chairman of the soviet would substantially contribute to strengthening the party's influence on all aspects of the soviets' activities and make it possible to make them more extensive and tangible. Now, we might as well admit it, the party's leadership of the soviets is being carried out largely somehow from the outside, reduced essentially to sporadic consideration by party committees of the work of the soviets, issuing them general assignments, and issuing one-time instructions to party members who are soviet managers. In the new situation this would take place essentially from within, in the course of the daily work of the soviet, and one way or another would apply to all of its deputies, thus making it substantially more efficient.

If a party committee secretary becomes chairman of the soviet, the need would inevitably arise in all matters and initiatives to rely above all on the deputies who are party members. This means that he would regularly have to gather the party group within the soviet, consult with it, and jointly formulate a common line which would subsequently be implemented. This would revive and restore the party groups within the soviets, which would engage in real work.

Currently, by issuing some instructions to the leaders of the soviet and asking them to do something, the party committee secretary by no means always considers how justified or legitimate are his demands and the consequences which their implementation may have. Under all circumstances, responsibility for the respective activities would be assumed by the soviet management rather than the secretary. If the secretary is directly responsible for the work of the soviet both to the electorate and the deputies, as well as to the superior authorities, he would think it over a hundred times and consider a decision before issuing it and before issuing any instruction concerning the activities of the soviet.

Combining the positions of chairman of the soviet and first secretary of the party committee, as was justifiably pointed out in the addresses at the party conference, would eliminate the obviously abnormal situation which frequently appears today in our practical work, in which those who make decisions bear neither legal nor material responsibility while those who do bear such responsibility do not make the decisions.

We believe that combining the positions of chairman of the soviet and party committee first secretary would not hinder in the least but, conversely, would help to separate the functions of party and state authorities, providing that matters are properly organized.

In considering the question of improving the work of the state apparatus, in his article "Better Less But Better," V.I. Lenin asked: "How can we combine party with soviet establishments? Is there something inadmissible in this?...

"Why, actually, not combine one with the other if this is in the interest of the work? Has anyone failed to notice at some point that in a people's commissariat, such as the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, such a combination is exceptionally useful and has been practiced from the very beginning? Has the Politburo not discussed, from the party viewpoint, a large number of minor and major problems related to the 'steps' on our part in answer to the 'steps' of foreign countries in terms of preventing, shall we say, some tricks, not to use a less seemly expression? Has this flexible combination of soviet with party aspects not given a source of exceptional strength to our policy? I believe that whatever has justified itself has become consolidated in our foreign policy and has become customary, in such a way as not to cause any doubts in this area, would make that same thing, to say the least, as pertinent (and, I believe that it would be much more pertinent) in terms of our entire governmental machinery."

By becoming chairman of the soviet, the party committee secretary, by virtue of his new and, if one may say so, twin status, will be forced to ensure and, if you wish, to embody the type of flexible combination of party with governmental aspects. Now he will have at his disposal, at the same time, two powerful instruments for influencing the implementation of socioeconomic tasks: One will be party, and the other soviet and governmental.

Having established within the party committee the essential party stipulations on problems related to the development of public production, the social area, culture, education, and health care, he will be able to implement them through the soviet and its executive

services, relying on the party committee and its apparatus, and direct the party organizations and party members to ensure their political implementation through explanatory and organizational work among the working people and the labor collectives.

It is thus that everyone will be doing his job and there will no longer be any grounds for party committees taking over from the soviet, state, and economic authorities and confusing their functions. Gradually their efficient interaction will be organized, at which point each one of them, using its specific methods and finding its own approaches to the solution of problems without duplicating each other, will direct their efforts toward reaching the common goal.

Naturally, this will not take place immediately, automatically. It will demand of us the abandonment of the customary and stereotyped work methods, the enhancement of performing discipline, and it will make necessary the appearance of the organizational capabilities of the secretary as a party and soviet manager and his ability to efficiently coordinate the work of the party committee and the party organizations with the activities of the soviet and its services, the economic authorities, and the other governmental establishments.

In discussions on the subject of the contemplated combination of such positions, some party and soviet officials have expressed doubts as to whether a single person could cope with such an extensive amount of work as will be required as party committee secretary and chairman of the soviet. Would he be able to study everything in detail and provide a specific solution to problems?

We believe that such doubts stem from the firmly rooted custom of some managers to take on everything themselves and to resolve all problems, including even the most petty matters.

On the other hand, the fear that it would be extremely difficult for a single person to cope with such double obligations is triggered to a large extent by the misinterpretation of the functions of the chairman of the soviet. Many people, to put it simply, consider him in the role of the chairman of the executive committee, as it is played today. However, this is an entirely different position with different obligations compared to those of the chairman of an executive committee.

The chairman of the soviet will not have to deal with current management affairs. His task will be different: to head the soviet and its presidium, to properly organize the work of soviet sessions and permanent deputy commissions and thus to influence all matters, and to keep under daily control the activities of the executive committee and its services. The main thing which will be demanded of the chairman is to be the generator of ideas, to constantly provide the necessary impetus for the entire work of the soviet and its deputies. Such functions are easier to handle compared with those of a chairman of an executive committee, combined with the work of a party committee secretary.

Naturally, however, with a combination of positions the amount of work of the secretary will increase and projects and new concerns will be added, and he will assume a great load. In such a case he would be able to cope with everything and master everything and in one way or another efficiently influence the solution of all problems by firmly relying on the broad party and soviet aktiv and being able to organize the joint collective work both within the soviet and the party committee. This is the main art and the most important component of leadership. As V.I. Lenin taught us, a Communist manager must prove his right to lead only by finding for himself an increasing number of assistants.

Many people seriously question the practical way in which the promotion of the party committee first secretary to the position of chairman of the soviet will be achieved in practical terms. It is said that since there is only one first secretary, this means that the chairman will have to be chosen from only one and not several candidates. What can be said on this subject?

Above all, there is absolutely no doubt that the nomination and election of the first party committee secretary, a soviet deputy and the chairman of the soviet, should take place strictly according to democratic procedures, as stipulated in the resolution of the 19th all-union party conference. Therefore, one should not exclude in the least but, conversely, one should always proceed from the fact that in both cases and as a counterbalance to the secretary other candidates could be nominated as well.

The only thing that follows from this is that the position of the first secretary of the party committee must be held by the type of leader who enjoys full trust and the highest possible reputation among party members and all working people. On the one hand, this will motivate the party committees to approach more exigently the matter of choosing their first secretaries.

On the other hand, this will also force the first secretaries to increasingly change their work style, to try to be accessible to the people, to show constant attention and concern for their needs and demands through specific actions, and to honestly and on a principle-minded basis steadily assert and strengthen their authority and again and again earn the confidence of the masses. In other words, the secretary must be a leader not formally (by virtue of his position) but truly be a leader, constantly feeling his dependence on the people who have elected him and his accountability to them, and live and act accordingly. At that point it would be guaranteed that he would not fear the competition of other candidates and that no misunderstandings in elections would take place.

It is possible that there may be and even would most likely be cases of a first secretary of party committee not to become a candidate for elections to the soviet or not to be chosen chairman of the soviet. At that point, as was said at the party conference, let the party committee determine who will be heading it. Actually, could a person who does not enjoy the trust and support of the working people, of the population, be a party leader?

The nomination and election of party secretaries as chairmen of soviets will determine, like a litmus test, the worth of each one of them and the attitude of the masses, of the people, toward him. It is not terrible in the least that as a result of this a party member may lose his position. He will be replaced by someone else who is more capable and worthy in all respects. This can only strengthen the leading party cadres, significantly enhance their prestige, and, in the final account, benefit the common cause.

Here is yet another unquestionable plus: Under the influence of all the factors we expressed above, a new type of political leader will gradually emerge, truly embodying the unity between party and people and meeting the requirements of our time and the truly revolutionary tasks of restructuring.

Reader Deplores Invoking of Lenin's Name

PM2110135188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 6

[Letter from V. Totskiy under the rubric "Letters '...Not For Publication'": "Respect for a Dear Name"]

[Text] In KNIZHNOYE OBOZRENIYE No 33 D.A. Volkogonov writes that Stalin usurped the right to interpret Lenin. That is true. But it would not be superfluous to add that this same right was later exercised to excess by Khrushchev, Suslov, and Brezhnev.... All mistakes and lawlessness were camouflaged with Lenin's name. Is it not time to say that this is at variance with Lenin and his principles? The fact that Stalin concealed his cult with Ilich's name is one of Stalin's crimes. If Vladimir Ilich had been alive he would not have allowed this. He did not even like being photographed "for the sake of history." And he certainly would have objected to his words and works being turned into "the ultimate truth."

Even now we sometimes try to "mold" reality "to fit" extracts from Vladimir Ilich's work. But, however brilliant he was, he could not have foreseen everything that would happen in 50-100 or 1,000 years time. He laid the foundations of a great teaching and created the Communist Party—is this so very little? So let us look truth in the face, not take his name in vain, and not idolize a passionate human being.

[Signed] V. Totskiy, Moscow

Defense Ministry Journal Now Available to Public

PM2110123588 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 88 p 3

[N. Vladimirova report: "Veil of Secrecy Lifted. VOYENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL, Organ of the USSR Ministry of Defense, Went on Public Sale for the First Time Yesterday"]

[Text] "The veil of secrecy has been lifted"—this is the opening rubric in this issue of the journal, which will be available to a broad readership for the first time. An abbreviated version of a book by Colonel General L.M. Sandalov is published under this rubric. Hitherto the book had been classified as "secret." With documentary accuracy the author reveals the causes of our forces' defeat at the initial stage of the war. Until recently, the book was available for use only by military academy students.

The VOYENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL has a complex background. Its first issue was published in August 1939. It went out of existence in 1941 and resumed publication after the war. Major military commanders like Zhukov, Vasilevskiy, Konev, Rokossovskiy, and Malinovskiy first published their memoirs in it. The journal published theoretical articles on the history of the Civil War, the art of war, and the history of national liberation movements, revolutions, and uprisings. Much space was devoted to commentaries on archive documents. But this extremely rich factual material was available only to a narrow circle of subscribers.

And now, for the first time ever, Muscovites can see this publication on sale to the public. It must be said that the editorial collegium has prepared well for its encounter with a larger readership. The journal's main features are now geared to the mass reader. A list of the new rubrics shows the interesting, at times even sensational, material that has accumulated in the editorial portfolio. Some of the new rubrics are "From the USSR Ministry of Defense Archives," "In Quest of Truth," "How Things Were," "From Unpublished Manuscripts," "Viewpoints, Opinions, Different Versions."

...Order No 270, Order No 227. Everyone who lived through the war remembers these historical documents. Issued in the most tragic days, they had a considerable effect on the situation at the front. Until now the orders were kept in archives, classified as "secret." Now the VOYENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL publishes them for the first time.

This line of offering formerly secret and now declassified documents to the reader will be pursued in the future. Material planned for publication in the next few issues includes Stalin's wartime orders, an analysis of the activity of the State Committee for Defense, a debate on the initial period of the Great Patriotic War, and chapters from the forthcoming book by Glafira Lukinichna Bezverkhovaya-Blyukher entitled "Six Years With V.K.

Blyukher" [S V.K. Blyukherom Shest Let]. Publication is also planned of unpublished works by K. Simonov, as well as studies on the causes and course of the war against Finland, combat operations in Halhin Gol and Khasan, the Korean war, and the Israeli-Egyptian war.

Today, when the whole country seems to be rereading the story of its life, painfully overcoming the mistakes of the past, and analyzing the successes and failures, special value is attached to documented facts and historical truth. It is in this vein that the journal intends to pursue the main avenues in its work, many of which will be made public for the first time. The editorial collegium has decided not to overlook the broad discussion now conducted in the press on most diverse aspects of our history. A regular "People Write Us" feature has been planned, making it possible to engage in an open dialogue with readers. Another interesting aspect is that the journal's pages will be made available not only to Soviet but also to foreign authors.

For now the journal will reach readers in its old and rather spartan format. Starting in 1989, however, its appearance will change. Radically. A color cover is planned. Artists have come up with an interesting mockup using color illustrations, an original and modern makeup, and new typeface. Apart from retail sale, the print run of VOYENNO-ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL has been planned to cover subscribers as well; in other words, it is geared to mass readership.

Bukharin Work on New Economic Policy Published

PM2110111788 [Editorial Report] Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 42, October 1988 (Signed to Press 13 October 1988) carries on pages 14 and 15 under the rubric "From the History of Economic Thought" and under the headline "On Whom Should We Rely? Toward the 100th Anniversary of Nikolay Ivanovich Bukharin's Birth" a 3,000-word reprint of a chapter from Bukharin's 1925 pamphlet "The Path to Socialism and the Worker-Peasant Alliance," justifying the New Economic Policy and refuting claims that it was a retreat from proletarian policies.

It is preceded by the following boxed introduction:

"For many years the works of N.I. Bukharin, an eminent figure of the Communist Party and the Soviet state and a major social scientist, were unjustly ignored. The 'Selected Works' [Izbrannyye Proizvedeniya] anthology recently published by the Political Literature Publishing House (1988, pp 499) is a first attempt to give a more or less comprehensive idea of his theoretical heritage. 'Today,' the editorial collegium notes in the anthology's foreword, 'when we are boldly lifting the curtain of lies and ideological fabrications which served "on behalf" of science the policy of excommunication and ostracism, of stagnation and braking in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory, it is time to abandon the methods of hushing up the creative work of ideologists and tacticians like N.I. Bukharin. Moreover, it is very important to correctly define the methodology of research into different positions.'

"The book, compiled by the CPSU Central Committee Marxism-Leninism Institute, was published for the 100th anniversary of N.I. Bukharin's birth. It includes 16 works covering in total about 20 years of his creative work.

"The compilers of the anthology have striven to give the reader an impression of the author as theoretician, as party tribune, and as a talented polemicist and journalist, bearing in mind the topicality of many ideas. We find here newspaper and journal articles, reports and speeches, and works devoted to theoretical problems, questions of economic policy, intraparty struggle, and cultural building.

"Of course, many problems in N.I. Bukharin's vast heritage demand reflection, debate, exchange of opinion, and scientific knowledge of the historical conditions. But a way has been paved toward obtaining an impression—free of dogmatism and forgery—of N.I. Bukharin as a theoretician, scientist, political figure, and practitioner. The 'Selected Works' anthology makes it possible to take the first step along this path. There is special value in the works which proceed on the basis of Leninist methodology to reveal the essence of the New Economic Policy, investigate the agrarian-peasantry problem, and explain the laws governing the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. They contain propositions on the combination of individual and social interests, the importance of commodity-money relations, and the need to take economic laws into account which remain topical to this day. We publish in this issue a chapter from the pamphlet 'The Path to Socialism and the Worker-Peasant Alliance,' written in 1925. It is one of N.I. Bukharin's best-known works on problems of the Communist Party's economic policy and was reprinted several times."

Soviet Germans Call for Restoration of Republic

LD1910220288 Hamburg DPA in German 1442 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Moscow (DPA)—The Germans in the Soviet Union have officially applied for the restoration of their autonomous Soviet republic along the lower reaches of the Volga, which was dissolved in World War II. In response to a reader's letter, NEUES LEBEN, the German-language central organ of the Soviet German population, stated today that a delegation of Soviet citizens of German nationality was in Moscow at the beginning of October. It had "asked the central party and state organs for the restoration of the ASSR of the Volga Germans."

Observers described as unusual the fact that the weekly paper also published the reader's letter and editorial reply in Russian. In addition, NEUES LEBEN published in both languages Lenin's decree of October 1918 on the creation of the Volga German ASSR. The paper also publishes an article published in 1938 by Konrad Hoffman, the chairman of the Volga German ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other material on the former settlement region of the Soviet Germans. NEUES LEBEN did not, however, mention Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl's forthcoming visit at all in its latest edition. [passage omitted] There are still around 2 million Germans in the USSR, half of them in the Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan. Bonn estimates that over 30,000 emigres will leave the Soviet Union this year.

Extradition of 'Nazi Criminal' Sought

PM2010090988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Oct 88 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting With Journalists"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration chief [G.I. Gerasimov] commented on a REUTERS report on Nazi criminal Boleslav Maykovskis, who is seeking asylum in the FRG. The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that, according to USSR Prosecutor's Office data, in 1941-1944 B. Maykovskis served as deputy police chief in the village of Rezekne on the territory of Soviet Latvia while it was temporarily occupied by the fascists. He participated in several punitive actions against the civilian population, and in particular was personally involved in the shooting of 300 inhabitants of the village of Audrine, killing women and children. This crime was mentioned in the materials of the Nuremberg trials.

In 1965 the Latvian Supreme Court sentenced him to death in his absence for crimes against humanity. In the eighties the dossier on Maykovskis was handed to the Americans aloing with a demand for extradition. It should be noted that B. Maykovskis has not been deprived of Soviet citizenship. After a long delay the U.S. Justice Department decided to deport Maykovskis to the Soviet Union. But he fled the United States in mysterious circumstances and turned up in the FRG.

One would like to hope that the Nazi criminal will not escape justice, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed. The USSR Prosecutor's Office, he said, expresses its willingness to join forces with judicial bodies in the FRG to expose Maykovskis and, if necessary, to furnish the West German side with the requisite proof of his criminal activity.

Leningrad Veteran Protests Neo-Nazi Groups

PM2110154088 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Oct 88 First Edition p 1

[Letter from Ye. Zaytseva, "participant in the defense of Leningrad," under the rubric "The Reader Reflects, Criticizes, Proposes": "Informal Groups With Fascist Tendencies?"]

[Text] When, during a television program in the "View" ["Vzglyad"] series, several well-fed young thugs wearing Nazi symbols appeared on the screen, I caught my breath, believe me. They were not showing some kind of foreign followers of fascism, but our own homegrown ones. These youths were talking brazenly and peremptorily about the need to "sterilize" the nation, and expressing other crazy ideas without the slightest embarrassment.

How, in what way, could this ideological thistle spring up in our soil, soil washed by the blood of millions of victims of fascism? As if our people's life had never known Katyn, or Babiy Yar, or Salaspils....

As I write, I cannot contain my tears. I myself was in the blockade of Leningrad. I remember people collapsing in the streets from hunger, and dying. I lost my father in the first winter. I will never forget until the day I die the 125 grams of bread we had in the blockade.... And now, neo-Nazis in this heroic city?

The most offensive thing is that the television reporters who prepared the program did not even try to rebuff the thugs with the swastikas. Why this indifference toward an ideology that is hostile to us? Or must one think that in the age of glasnost everything is permitted?

No, and again no. My memory of Leningrad in the blockade, of all the troubles and grief our people suffered during the war, resolutely protests this. No honest Soviet person can be neutral when it comes to homegrown followers of Nazism.

Ye. Zaytseva,

Participant in the defense of Leningrad.

Paper To Carry FRG-Backed Ad Supplement

PM2410194388 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed "reportage from news conference on new joint venture: "IZVESTIYA-Burda"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA's editorial office, the IZVESTIYA Publishing House, and the West German company Aenne Burda GmbH have concluded an agreement on the joint publication of an advertising supplement in IZVESTIYA from January 1989. The details of the contract were given at a news conference held for Soviet and foreign journalists.

For the news conference IZVESTIYA had produced a mock advertising supplement inserted into an ordinary issue of the newspaper. It is unusual to see the huge skyscraper of the innovative Dresdner Bank spread out over a full-page, along with its slogan: "Always one step ahead of the rest." And the services of the Westdeutsche Landesbank and the Ferrostahl company were also on offer.

The partners in the joint deal stressed that they see it as an example of practical restucturing. There will no doubt be many difficulties and problems, but the processes which are under way as a result of the USSR's new policy make one confident of success.

Many USSR enterprises have now been given right of access to the foreign market. And the first difficulty they come up against is a shortage of information. Technical and managerial cadres, financiers, and economists, inventors, and scientists need to know about the latest achievements in scientific and technical progress and plain information about particular companies that are ready to offer their services. And although these tasks are carried out by specialized publications and are also covered by EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, NEDELYA, and MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI, the potential of a mass-circulation daily national newspaper is clearly greater here, particularly when you take account of the fact that IZVESTIYA's regular readers include quite a lot of managers and representatives of the technical intelligentsia.

"Many Western companies want to present their products to the Soviet market," Dr Hubert Burda said. "They are looking for potential partners among Soviet enterprises. The cooperation will take a while to get going but it could be under way in the near future. In any event the advertising which Burda prepares and IZVESTIYA publishes will be useful."

Our guest also cited the following. The joint publication of the Russian-language version of the magazine BURDA MODEN with the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade began 1 year ago with some difficulty. Now this publication comes out regularly and is hugely successful. Circulation is going up and new forms of cooperation are appearing. For example, the regular issue of BURDA will come out featuring photographs of a Moscow model wearing the latest fashions.

The new supplement will publicize advanced technology, banking services, and the most up-to-date industrial goods.

Initially it will come out once a week, on Tuesdays, and will only be available to Moscow subscribers; this amounts to almost half a million copies. Another 50,000 copies will be sold abroad. But surely the republics and cities across the country are interested in such infomation. Of course they are. However, the paper shortage does not allow the supplement to be printed for all copies of IZVESTIYA. We will be getting the paper for the advertising supplement from abroad via Burda.

Can only Western firms advertise in IZVESTIYA? No. Under the terms of the contract a quarter of the space will be used by Soviet and CEMA enterprises and organizations.

What conditions must the advertising meet? The agreement stipulates that it must conform to our principles and standards—ehtical, political, and moral—and not violate Soviet law. Moreover, the IZVESTIYA editorial office reserves the right to modify the text.

Just before we went to press we received a report from West Germany's DPA. It talks about the IZVESTIYA-Burda contract and stresses that restructuring is now generating great interest in the Soviet market among Western firms and businessmen.

MVD Undercover Squad Described, Lauded

WA18000049 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Oct 88 p 6

[Article by B. Ryazantsev: "On the Limit of the Possible; Report on the Special Subunit of the USSR MVD"]

[Text] **"Can your people walk on the ceiling?"**

"No," the commander said, not getting the joke. "We walk up walls in training.... And something else," he added after a pause: "No names. The boys work on assignments under specific conditions. Publicity is not glasnost: In operations it harms more than it helps."

Sparingly, the commander proceeded to speak about his subunit. According to him, everything was rather simple: alarm signal—car—target, the latter being those who threaten the lives of others. The chief did not dwell on details, obviously assuming that a pistol, a sawed-off gun, a submachine gun, or a knife are deadly objects and that explaining how dangerous they are would be unnecessary.

"Where did I 'blow it?'" the driver asked himself. "Everything was planned, everything was timed.... No, I was tracked down by pure chance. They will turn on the siren and the blinker, glaring like a welding torch. I will get past them: There comes an intricate little yard. Keep driving past me, I will wait you out and then turn back. ...Go, boys, keep blinking! Or else shoot. But that you will not do: To begin with, there are many people around, and secondly, your instructions are to fire warning shots. Am I a madman to wait for you to squeeze the trigger a third time, but this time aiming at the target?"

Suddenly, however, an ordinary unmarked white Volga drives past the Zhiguli at a turn and blocks it with its side. The body is impacted and glass sprinkled down. Passers-by, drawn by the chase down a narrow alley, turn to watch.

"These must be from the capture group," the criminal realized at the last instant. "These are professionals!..."

In an instant everything was over. The person detained in the Zhiguli was right. He also realized the exceptional skill on which the high reputation of this detachment in the struggle against particularly dangerous criminals is based.

He was also right about the instructions. Nowhere else in the world are the actions of operative personnel so strictly regulated. In pursuing a criminal they always bear in mind other people and their responsibility should they harm the criminal in the course of his detention. Their opponent, understandably, has no such consideration and is concerned even less about mental health. That is why the level of professional casualties within the USSR MVD system is so high.

It is true that this detachment has been lucky. In 10 years of work there has been no single tragic outcome. Some people have been wounded, but how can this be avoided in this kind of service? Generally speaking, a great deal has been accomplished in this constant war waged on particularly dangerous criminals.

Frankly speaking, these fighters live more than modestly, both in terms of way of life and material facilities. The daily necessity of risking their lives is rated as a 25 ruble supplement to their monthly salary. This is not much. The stuntmen who play such roles in the movies earn 30 rubles per stunt. Generally speaking, this is not too much, for they play dangerous games. However, the stunt men nonetheless work in somewhat different circumstances and their opponents are not for real. They plan their stunt down to the smallest detail, creating a system of personal insurance and safety invisible to the audience. The special subunit, however, works under combat circumstances, without stand-ins, and on each occasion under a unique set of circumstances.

Naturally, the ability to react instantly and quickly choose the most suitable method of action can be achieved as a result of lengthy specialized training. One should not think, however, that everything ends with physical training alone. There is a great deal of mental stress involved. It was with some pride that one of the commanders reported that 60 percent of the personnel have higher or secondary specialized training or are students. This is the best educated subunit in the garrison! Incidentally, the commander himself is a graduate architect. He uses force in detaining someone on rare occasions only. He prefers...to persuade. An indicative example of this can be cited.

An exceptional event occurred in one of the sections. A juvenile delinquent was caught red-handed and taken to the official premises. The young delinquent turned out to be by no means easy. He smashed a window, grabbed a sharp piece of glass and said that he would slice his own throat unless given a car and a weapon. He also built a protective barricade with furniture, daring others to approach him! The group commander talked to him. They discussed the situation for 2 hours. It was only after that that he was able to knock out the piece of glass from the adolescent's hand with his pistol.

Sometimes incidents end in voluntary surrender. A very curious case occurred...at the garrison's guardroom, from where the military asked for help. A drunk was brought in who armed himself with a metal pipe and proceeded to wreck everything in sight. That same day a high-ranking officer was visiting the commandant's office. Hearing the noise, he apparently decided to influence the rowdy with his authority. He failed.

The capture group arrived. The tactic was established immediately: It was decided to frighten the scandal monger; they placed themselves opposite the window of the room and began to put on equipment similar to that used by hockey players: helmets and safety jackets. Such dressing proved to be more convincing than persuasion and the brawler surrendered.

Naturally, not all operations end this way. The work also includes people of a "God forbid" variety. An event recently happened which amazed a gang of hardened criminals, each one of whom had served many jail terms. These knights of profit were sitting in their thieves' den playing a high-stakes game of cards, surrounded by their weapons, bundles of money, and drugs. Suddenly, the special detachment fell on them like snow.... Their appearance was synchronized and both doors and windows were smashed simultaneously. This suddenness inevitably created dismay among the criminals. The effect exceeded expectations. In literally a few seconds 36 gamblers were facing the wall. The game was interrupted by 12 troopers.

They are on duty on an around-the-clock basis, waiting for the order but, honestly speaking, not all that eagerly. There is a psychological background which develops, which tenses the nerves. Although there is no action, there is oppressing fatigue. Actually, one could do some exercises, for they have built their own exercise hall. One could also sleep, for they have a couple of rooms in which they have put army bunk beds. Now they also have a place to brew tea. This, however, marks the end of their comfort, although more comfort would certainly not harm such a service. Additional benefits as well would not be excessive by any means, such as, for example, waiting less time for an apartment and earning more money. They deliberately take deadly risks and live in an atmosphere of survival. What kind of life is that!

Even when it came to exchanging experience in the struggle against organized crime, it was someone from the ministry who went abroad rather than they, the specialists. Actually, this too had its reason. There was nothing in particular to show guests who paid a return visit: The building was quite old, the offices were small, and there was not even a place for a counter. Yet the boys

spend entire days sitting here, with their gun holsters under their armpit. Considering their stress, even tea could give them a stomach ache.

One is absolutely puzzled looking at their bus, which in winter is kept running night and day, for there is no heated garage. It is as though it is not high class professionals, domestic James Bonds, who work here, but a militia precinct. The cars have no flashers or sirens, and must stop at crossroads, while the criminal can escape literally in front of their own eyes. Nor is it simple to catch up with him, for the car is powered by an assembly-line engine. A booster would be needed. Enthusiasm and conscientiousness are, unquestionably, outstanding qualities. Criminals, however, cannot be caught with enthusiasm but only with a proper engine.

Means of personal protection are also necessary. It is said that in other countries special bulletproof vests have been developed. How to wear them on a hot summer day, when one wears only a shirt. A sauna with a swimming pool would not hurt in the least, to relax after the operation, to wipe out fatigue, to prepare one's nerves for the next alarm. Furthermore, the training facilities should be improved. This, however, is already in the area of dreams.

For the time being the personnel have to be satisfied with mats, dummies, exercycles, a leased obstacle course, and hand-to-hand combat training, also in a leased hall. Add to this an inexhaustible inventiveness which allows the personnel to keep themselves in good shape. This helps.

Some of the detachment's "customers" are so strong that special size handcuffs must be ordered for them. "Are you catching horses?" the manufacturers ask. No, naturally. These are people who, in addition to having tremendous physical strength, also have a great deal of criminal experience. Yet they are opposed by people who were boys only yesterday, for the average age of the personnel of this detachment is 24. However, every one of them has acquired the experience of a person who has spent years living under conditions of a constant mini-war and attack.

Included in the personnel are several "Afghans." The commander does not single them out in particular. However, he emphasized that these boys have a good sense of danger: "One can feel that they have experienced the whistling of bullets over their heads." They can assess a situation instantaneously, several moves in advance. What is valuable is that they themselves came to the detachment, they were not sought after. One can easily understand those boys: They grew up in a military life and the need for risk has remained within them.

One the surface, actually, they are not distinguished from the others. They are well-wishing and bear no malice. They are ordinary young men who, looked at from the outside, seem somehow strained by their clothing.

Racketeering at Bashkir Market Exposed
PM2110122388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 88 Second Edition p 6

[Report by Vladimir Prokushev under the rubric "Correspondent's Center Mailbag": "Market Racket"]

[Text] In the latest batch of mail my eye was drawn to a letter from N. Sareyev: "Market director T.G. Musin took R25-30 from each of us ordinary workers, explaining that he had three sons, they had to be raised, and the state did not pay enough. He took about R100 from speculators. Bashkir ASSR Internal Affairs Ministry personnel A.I. Kaplunov and A.F. Fominykh did not lift a finger to check my complaints. Musin has everything sewn up. Some years ago, it is true, it did get to the republic's Supreme Court, but it was all settled quietly. R. Sayfutdinov, an aide at the Department for Combatting Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, said that he had arrested Musin in the act of accepting a bribe from a trader. But Sayfutdinov was warned off—instructions came from Trofimov in the Internal Affairs Ministry: Criminal proceedings are not to be instituted."

The comrade has gone too far, I thought as I read the letter. It was most likely a personal grievance: Sareyev had been allocated an apartment by the trade union committee, but Musin had given it to someone else.

While the Bashkir Potrebsoyuz was looking into the apartment question, I learned of an interesting and, I would say, risky initiative by some guys from the local youth paper LENINETS. They had stocked up with fashionable gear and invaded the rows of the Ufa central market. The day before, the editorial office had received a report: Organized crime is flourishing at the market—racketeers are fleecing cooperative workers brazenly and openly. The "Journalist Changes His Profession" operation began pretty successfully. The things the newspapermen heard from neighboring stallholders—cooperative workers and individual licensees who asked to remain anonymous, of course:

"I was approached by these two guys who asked me kind of politely to lend them R50. I realized who they were and I handed it over. A couple of weeks later it happened again. In all I handed over R300. In return I got a regular market spot. Even if it was late and it had been occupied, my extortioners would clear the spot."

"They feel so at ease in the market that they are able to simply take goods if they fancy them. I used to play sport with these guys, so I know their methods. But extortion is just the tip of the iceberg. The connections go further, and where they end no one knows."

But the guardians of law and order surely must know what is going on? Captain A. Degtyarev, duty officer in the police room at the central market:

"No one asks for our help, so we can't bring anyone in. You see one of the regulars with a black eye—he'll say he fell over a box."

V. Martynov, acting chief of Sovetskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department:

"I don't think there is organized crime. All we hear is rumors."

The writers of the LENINETS article told me: "Martynov has just been in, brandishing a bundle of statements. The cooperative workers, summoned one by one to the police room, had provided written testimony that none of them was being touched. But there were further calls to the editorial office: One of the cooperative workers had had all his goods thrown onto the street, there has been an attempt to throw two visitors out of the bazaar, and so on. Again the police had made no record of the events that had caused a commotion in the market.

In light of the investigation by my young colleagues, it occurred to me: Perhaps N. Sareyev is not exaggerating, but is actually uncovering the concealed part of the iceberg? Let us quote his missive further:

"Last year V.D. Rylenko was removed from the post of internal affairs minister for abusing and violating the rule of law. His servile accomplices kept their jobs. His son Valeriy was always at the market getting drunk with the speculators. Through daddy he appointed and dismissed police personnel.

"In the well-known case of the 'Shah,' a speculator in flowers, the investigation was conducted by Matveyenko. The 'Shah' was jailed for 2 years, but his accomplices were released and their money and valuables were returned. The 'Shah' is now back again and he has gotten a gang together. After the trial Matveyenko befriended the speculators.

"I wrote about this several times and talked about it when summoned to local bodies—no one showed any desire to look into the matter. Evidently because they would be incriminating themselves."

It would be difficult to add anything to the writer's conclusions.

Nizhniy Tagil Pollution Status 'Extreme'

PM2110104588 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 42, 19 Oct 88 p 2

[Report by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA special correspondent G. Apresyan: "Smog in Nizhniy Tagil"]

[Text] Nizhniy Tagil—At the end of September members of the Nizhniy Tagil "Ochishcheniye" [Cleanup] ecological club applied to the gorispolkom for permission to hold a demonstration and a rally 7 October, Constitution Day. The aim of this measure was specified as follows in the application: "Speeding up the solution of the city's ecological problems at government level."

The ispolkom rejected the application. On 28 September the city newspaper TAGILSKIY RABOCHIY announced that the demonstration and rally had been banned in accordance with USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums decrees. "The point is," the published report states, "that the holding of a demonstration and rally on ecological questions by a group of people is in contravention of Article 39 of the USSR Constitution." And further: "The aim set by the club's members is unjustified...."

The quotations require explanation. It is known that the aforementioned decrees by no means **PROSCRIBE BUT MERELY REGULATE** the holding of events of this kind. In the cited article of the Constitution (it may have been chosen at random in order to lend force to the authorities' decision in the eyes of the public) there is no mention of ecology or the organization of rallies in this connection. But it was the words "the aim is unjustified" which made me ask myself: Are the city's leaders and local journalists aware of the critical ecological situation which has developed in Nizhniy Tagil? I turned to S.F. Barkov, first secretary of the party gorkom:

[Barkov] Something that has been neglected for a long time cannot be put right quickly. "The plan at any price"—this is what we were constantly being told "from above." The uneven development of industry and the social sphere was ignored. This is what we are now having to pay for dearly! People are having to work in difficult conditions. And if it were only that! The incidence of cancer, asthma, bronchitis, and other diseases has risen sharply, especially among children.... It is difficult to get skilled doctors to come to work here. They don't want to live here, regarding the city as a rotten place. What can you say when the metallurgical combine's 6 blast furnaces discharge 600 tonnes of dust per year into the atmosphere. In late fall and in winter a heavy, clinging smog descends on the city. We breathe in carcinogenic substances—in the emissions of the coking batteries. In addition to the combine, the air is being polluted by the cement, boiler, and radiator plants and the "Uralkhimplast" Association. TAGILSKIY RABOCHIY regularly prints the rubric "Ecology—Mirror of Glasnost." People must have accurate, firsthand information at their disposal.

[Apresyan] I agree that the facts are depressing. According to the newspaper, the air pollution situation in September was as follows: ammonia—double the permitted level; formaldehyde—treble the permitted level; and in one rayon, nitrogen dioxide and ammonia—quadruple the permitted level! If this continues citizens will have to start wearing gas masks in the street.

[Barkov] In July the ecological problem was discussed at a session of the city soviet. The session was addressed by two USSR ministers—the chemical industry minister and the construction materials industry minister—and the first deputy minister of ferrous metallurgy. The session approved a number of measures. If we manage to implement them all, we will get down to the highest permissible level of concentration by 1995.

[Apresyan] Will the city not have suffocated under the smog by then?

[Barkov] This is a matter for the ministries; it is a matter of changing production technologies. If we changed from the open-hearth to the converter method, many of the ecological questions would disappear. We are always rushing things, trying to meet deadlines. Often the gain is negligible and the losses are great.... We built the No 9 coking battery very quickly and handed it over with flaws. It now puts out as much smoke as two normal coking batteries.

[Apresyan] What is your attitude toward the "Ochishcheniye" club?

[Barkov] I approve of their work. Club members have organized two rallies. At the last one it was decided that the No 10 coking battery currently under construction (incidentally, 2 old batteries have been closed down this year) must be commissioned without compromises and concessions to departmental interests. I like the energy of those guys; you must give them their due.

[Apresyan] So why was the rally banned?

[Barkov] First, it should not be timed to coincide with a holiday. We proposed that the rally be postponed by a week and they agreed. Second, has the time not come to stop appealing to the pubic, at least for a while? After all, everyone knows everything by now. Let us put discussions aside and get down to work. A standing deputies' commission on ecology has been set up at the gorispolkom. An ecological center is probably going to be formed at the Komsomol Gorkom. A united front is being established which will take care of ecology and will be able to call every citizen to action. [Barkov ends]

...Dozens of smokestacks disgorging black, yellowish-brown, and red smoke which settles above the city and drifts like a multicolored ribbon pratically to Sverdlovsk. Day and night, without intermission. This is the picture I saw when I arrived in Nizhniy Tagil, and this is how I left it. And I believe I have the right to draw the conclusion that the extreme situation demands immediate and resolute decisions at the highest level. The city must be saved.

Murmansk Obkom First Secretary Replaced

LD2510162688 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1555 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Murmansk, 25 Oct (TASS)—A plenum of the Murmansk Obkom was held today. It examined an organizational matter.

The plenum relieved Vladimir Ptitsyn of his duties as first secretary of the Murmansk Obkom in connection with his retirement on pension.

Aleksey Balagurov, who has worked as head of a sector of the CPSU Central Committee department of organizational-party work, was elected first secretary of the obkom.

PRAVDA Reports Chuvash Obkom Changes

PM2610150488 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 88 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under general heading "Plenums Held"]

[Text] Cheboksary, 25 Oct—A Chuvash Obkom plenum held today examined an organizational question. The plenum released I.P. Prokopyev from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU Obkom in connection with his retirement.

A.P. Petrov, chairman of the Chuvash ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected first secretary of Chuvash Obkom.

N.A. Zolotarev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the plenum.

Zaporozhye Oblast City, Rayon Soviets Merge

PM2410165188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 2

[Own correspondent S. Troyan report under rubric "From Soviet Practice": "The City and the Village Have Both Benefited"]

[Text] Zaporozhye—The Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted the Decree "On the Merging of the Tokmak City and Tokmakskiy Rayon Soviets in Zaporozhye Oblast."

This decision was preceded by the following events: The city and rayon party organizations merged comparatively recently. Then, at two soviet sessions, deputies reached the conclusion that it would be far more sensible to have just one body of authority—the city soviet—in this small territory. So the soviets would merge until new elections were held.

"This decision," explained V. Legkaya, chairman of the gorispolkom, "was prompted by experience. Tokmak is a city with a population of 50,000 people. There are only

11 village soviets in the rayon. There is hardly any need to prove that the joke going round—two ispolkoms equal two half-masters—had a certain amount of bitter truth in it...."

The most insignificant issues were resolved with great difficulty on the "city-village" borderline. Financial and material resources which were not particularly generous to start with were being frittered away. A vast amount of time was lost in explaining relationships—where the rights of one ispolkom began, and where the rights of the other. It was the practical side that ultimately lost out. There are more than enough examples of this. The collectives of industrial enterprises were constantly helping out rural areas, as patrons. One would have thought they were right to expect their partners to respond with reciprocal concern. Unfortunately, even early fruits and vegetables were brought to Tokmak from anywhere but the closest villages: Those sovkhozes and kolkhozes had their own interests, which were not oriented toward the needs of people living in the city.

Even the "Rodina" and Kalinin Kolkhozes on the outskirts of Tokmak, the agro-industrial transport repair enterprise, and the rayon "Selkhozkhimiya" were only verbally in favor of ensuring that the life of the members of their collectives improved, whereas in fact they reluctantly contributed to the development of the city economy or refused to contribute at all. And it is hardly surprising if even the most excellent plans of the executive body and soviet often remained simply good intentions.

The city has two quite solid construction administrations and several specialized assembly sectors, but there is no real communication between them, which cannot fail to affect their work. That is why they are not as efficient as they could be.

"I believe," Valentina Grigoryevna continued, "that after the soviets and their ispolkoms have merged we will be able to form one powerful construction trust. We will be able to use capital investments in the comprehensive development of the city and rural areas far more rationally than we have in the past."

The first positive results are already evident. A city festival was held here recently, and with it the traditional fair. Farmers and livestock breeders offered twice as much produce, in all manner of varieties, than they had in previous years.

With the merging of the two ispolkoms, one in three apparatus workers will be freed and there will be 15 people fewer in gorispolkom departments and administrations. Rayon services such as the finance department, department of social insurance, municipal economy department, department of public education, department of physical culture and sports, and so on will disappear. The area will really have just one master.

Economic

Goskomstat on Jan-Sep Plan Fulfillment

PM2510133988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
25 Oct 88 Second Edition pp 3-4

[USSR State Committee for Statistics report: "Stepping Up Work. On the USSR's Socioeconomic Development in the 1st 9 Months of 1988"]

[Text] I. General Economic Indicators [main subtitle]

The process of further improving the economy's health continued in January-September 1988. An increase of production growth rates was ensured, primarily through intensive factors. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, produced national income increased by 4.7 percent, and social labor productivity increased by 5.2 percent. Plan targets for profits and other accumulations were overfulfilled. This was assisted by the introduction of the principles of full economic accountability [khozyaystvennyy raschet] and self-financing.

The social orientation in the economy's development was intensified. Consumer goods output increased, and the retail trade turnover plan was fulfilled. There was a substantial expansion in paid services for the population and the volume of work performed by cooperatives.

At the same time, the situation remained tight in a number of the economy's sectors. The stability of social production development was not ensured. National income is growing more slowly than planned. The manufacture of industrial output slowed during the 3d quarter of this year, and there was a sharp increase in incomplete deliveries of this output under contracts and orders. Scientific and technical progress, resource-saving, and improved output quality have yet to become decisive factors of economic growth.

Wages in many enterprises rose faster than labor productivity. The population's monetary income exceeds the goods and services available. The problem of satisfying demand for cheap goods, whose manufacture has been cut back, is acute. The 9-month plan for housing and social and cultural construction was not fulfilled. The financial situation of individual enterprises and organizations remains unstable.

The basic indicators of the country's economic and social development **in the 1st 9 months of 1988** are characterized by the following figures (growth in percentages; minus sign before a figure indicates negative growth):

	Jan-Sep 1988 compared with Jan-Sep 1987	For comparison: Jan-Sep 1987 compared with Jan-Sep 1986
Produced national income	4.7	2.4
Industrial output	4.3	3.6
Purchases of stock raising products:		
livestock and poultry (live-weight)	4	4
milk	4	3
eggs	3	3
Commissioning funded by state centralized capital investments and by resources from enterprises' and organizations' funds:		
fixed capital	3	5
housing	-3	14
State capital investments centralized and funded by resources from enterprises' and organizations' funds	5	6
Freight shipments (consignments) by general-purpose transportation	2	1
Passenger turnover on general-purpose transportation	3	3
Social labor productivity	5.2	2.5
Labor productivity:		
in industry	5	3.7
in construction industry	7.7	5.1
in railroad transport	5.2	6.6
Number of workers and employees	-0.6	0.1
Wages fund in the national economy	6.4	3.4
Average monthly money wage of workers and employees	6.7	3.7
Average monthly remuneration of kolkhoz members' labor in the public sector on kolkhozes	5	2
Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds	5.7	4.6
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade (in actual prices)	6.6	2.7
Paid services to the population	14.6	8.2
Profit in the national economy (January-August)	9.9	5.6
Foreign trade turnover (in actual prices)	2.3	-2.3

Compared with the corresponding period of last year, industrial output increased by R27 billion. The value of commissioned fixed capital funded by state centralized capital investments and by resources from enterprises' and organizations' funds was R2.3 billion higher than in the 1st 9 months of 1987. Retail trade turnover and the volume of paid services increased by R22.5 billion.

Financial results. The January-September profits plan was overfulfilled by 8.7 percent, with above-plan profit amounting to R10.8 billion.

Contributions to the state budget in the form of payments from profits and turnover tax in January-September amounted to R163 billion, this being 102 percent of the plan.

At the same time, about 20 percent of industrial enterprises and associations and of contract construction and installation organizations are failing to fulfill their profits plan, while 9 percent of industrial enterprises and 8 percent of construction organizations are making a loss. There is only a slow decline in the number of enterprises and organizations operating at a planned loss. There are instances of enterprises boosting their profitability not through improvements in production but through unjustified increases of the price of their output.

A sizable number of enterprises and organizations still operates with a shortage of their own circulating funds and, although this shortage has declined since the start of the year, it still amounts to more than R55 billion. Overdue payments between enterprises and overdue bank loan repayments were reduced by one-third compared with the corresponding period of last year and amounted to R17.1 and R8.0 billion respectively as at 1 September 1988.

Foreign economic activity. The USSR's foreign trade turnover amounted to R96.4 billion, with the socialist countries accounting for two-thirds of it.

Exports remained at the level of the corresponding period of last year.

Imports into the country increased by 4.8 percent, primarily as a result of purchases of machines and equipment, grain, and consumer goods from capitalist countries.

The volume of export deliveries by ministries and departments, union republics, and enterprises and associations which have been given right of access to external markets reached 22 percent of the total volume of exports, while the volume of their imports reached 32 percent of total imports.

There is development of new forms of economic cooperation with foreign countries, and of direct production ties between Soviet enterprises and organizations and enterprises and organizations in the socialist countries.

As of 1 October 1988 there were 105 joint enterprises involving Soviet and foreign organizations and firms registered on USSR territory, including 15 with partners from the socialist countries and 90 with partners from capitalist countries.

The Soviet Union gave economic and technical assistance to foreign countries in the construction of 850 enterprises and projects in the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the coal industry, other industrial sectors, transportation, communications, agriculture, public education, culture, and health care services. More than 6,200 foreign citizens were trained for work in these installations.

II. Social Development [main subtitle]

The economy's social orientation was intensified in the current year, and work continued to gear the economy to satisfying Soviet people's urgent needs. An amount of R7.6 billion of state capital investments was allocated for the development of the social and cultural sphere's material base over and above the 5-year plan's targets for 1988. More than R4 billion were channeled into measures to raise the people's living standards. A package of measures is being implemented to improve supplies of foodstuffs and industrial goods to the population, and the work of the trade network and the services sphere. There was an increase in the share of the consumption fund in the composition of the national income.

Employment of the population. During January-September the national economy employed 117.6 million workers and employees and 12.2 million kolkhoz members (118.3 million and 12.4 million respectively during the corresponding period of last year). As a result of the transition to intensive methods of economic management and new conditions of labor remuneration, state enterprises and organizations in the production sectors released 1 million persons. About one-third of them retired on pension, the remainder were found jobs in other enterprises and organizations or switched to the sphere of individual and cooperative activity.

More than 700,000 persons were working in all types of cooperatives as of 1 October. More than one-half of the total number of those employed in cooperatives are workers and employees who have switched from state enterprises and organizations, or persons who participate in the cooperatives' work on a part-time basis, with other employment elsewhere.

There were 0.5 million persons engaged in the sphere of individual labor activity.

The organizational structures of management are being improved. As of 1 July the actual number of workers in the central apparatus of union ministries had been reduced by 14 percent, including a 30-percent reduction in economic departments. New management structures are being introduced in union republics. But similar changes have yet to occur at the level of enterprises, associations, and organizations which account for 89 percent of the total number of management apparatus workers.

Population's incomes. The average monthly money wage of workers and employees in the national economy stood at R214 against R201 in the corresponding period of last year, while the labor remuneration of kolkhoz members in the public sector on kolkhozes was R155, against R147.

Wages in industry, construction, and other production sectors grew more rapidly than labor productivity. Wages growth in enterprises and organizations still is frequently unrelated to the end results of activity, and payments are still being made for work that has not been performed.

There was faster growth of payments and benefits from social consumption funds. The population received a total of more than R127 billion, which is R7 billion more than in the 1st 9 months of last year.

Their was an increase in the minimum pensions for kolkhoz members and their families which have been paid for at least 10 years.

More funds were provided for improvements in medical services and in material and daily living conditions for orphans and children left without parental care. There was an increase in expenditure norms for patients' food and the acquisition of medicines, equipment, and stock in health care institutions. Medicines for the treatment of children under the age of 3 years are now available without charge.

Additional measures were implemented to improve living conditions for war and labor veterans and to provide better material conditions for students in secondary vocational and technical schools.

According to family budget study data, the average per capita money income of working people increased by 6 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year and reached the monthly amounts of R149 for workers and employees and R107 for kolkhoz members. The population spent more on the purchase of foodstuffs: Workers and employees spent 2 percent more, kolkhoz members spent 3 percent more; expenditure on nonfood goods increased by 8 and 3 percent respectively.

The population's deposits in branches of the USSR Savings Bank reached R283 billion as of 1 October 1988.

Production of foodstuffs and nonfood goods. The manufacture of consumer goods in January-September (excluding alcoholic beverages) amounted to R248 billion (in retail prices) and increased by 6 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year.

Production of the most important foodstuffs is characterized by the following data:

	Actual in Jan-Sep 1988	Percentage target fulfillment	Jan-Sep 1988 as percentage of Jan-Sep 1987
Meat (industrially processed), million tonnes	9.2	105	104
Sausage products, million tonnes	2.8	103	104
Butter, million tonnes	1.5	106	104
Wholemilk produce in milk equivalent, million tonnes	25.1	104	103
Full-fat cheese, million tonnes	0.7	102	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million tonnes	4.5	109	106
Margarine products, million tonnes	1.1	100.8	102
Vegetable oil, million tonnes	2.2	102	111
Granulated sugar, million tonnes	5.4	105	89
Confectionery products, million tonnes	3.5	103	105
Canned food, billion standard cans	15.8	99.9	104
Mineral water, million dekaliters	133	102	108
Nonalcoholic beverages, million dekaliters	516	102	116

Some enterprises continue to produce substandard output in conditions of a shortage of resources. During the 1st 6 months, state trade inspectorates rejected 5.6 percent of the meat they inspected, 6.3 percent of sausage products, 10.9 percent of margarine, 4.3 percent of sugar and dairy products, and 10 percent of canned fish, fruit, and vegetables.

Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the production of nonfood goods increased by 9 percent. More detailed data on their manufacture is cited below:

	Actual in Jan-Sep 1988	Percentage target fulfillment	Jan-Sep 1988 as percentage of Jan-Sep 1987
Cotton fabrics, billion square meters	6.1	100.5	103
Linen, hemp, and jute fabrics, million square meters	717	100.2	102
Woolen fabrics, million square meters	529	100.3	103
Silk fabrics, billion square meters	1.6	102	106
Knitted articles, billions	1.4	100.3	103
Hosiery articles, billion pairs	1.6	101	104
Footwear, million pairs	606	99.9	102
of which, children's	274	101	102
Television sets, millions	7.1	98	108
of which, color sets	4.2	99.1	128
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	4.7	99.6	106
Radio receivers, millions	6.0	93	99.5
Tape recorders, millions	4.1	93	113
Videorecorders, thousands	50.8	101	175
Sewing machines, millions	1.2	90	107
of which, "zigzag" type	0.7	99.7	106
Washing machines, millions	4.5	95	105
Vacuum cleaners, millions	3.6	99.5	110
Furniture, billion rubles	7.0	101	108
Motorcycles, thousands	729	99	103
Bicycles (excluding children's), millions	4.2	99.6	101
Passenger cars, thousands	962	100.3	97
Clocks and watches, millions	55.2	100.5	106
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	787	102	107
Wallpaper, million standard lengths	419	101	110
Disposable paper products, million rubles	616	104	113
Elements and batteries for electrical household articles, millions	732	99	107

A sizable proportion of enterprises still fails to cope with targets for boosting the manufacture of consumer goods. According to results for the 1st 9 months, 16 percent of enterprises failed to cope with state orders for the delivery of nonfood goods (excluding light industry products). The largest number of enterprises failing to meet their targets were in the systems of the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry.

The laggardness in the manufacture of television sets, washing machines, radio receivers, sewing machines, and other complex domestic appliances persists.

Contract commitments were breached by 297 enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Light Industry (17 percent of the total number of enterprises) which failed to deliver to consumers output and goods worth R411 million.

The total volume of light industry's output in retail prices increased by 8 percent. This growth resulted mainly from increased production of especially fashionable articles sold at contract prices and improved-quality "N" category goods with markups on retail prices. But supplies of a series of goods in mass demand were cut back.

Wholesale organizations under union republic ministries of trade downgraded or returned for repair 5-10 percent of the inspected quantity of knitted goods, sewn goods, footwear, and textiles. Poor-quality output continued to be produced by the Bukhara, Leninakan, Spitak, and Dushanbe sewn goods production associations, the Tashauz sewn goods factory, the Tbilisi children's knitted goods factory, the Tskhinvali knitted underwear factory, the Leninakan knitted goods factory, the Kremenchug footwear factory, and the Kutaisi leather footwear combine.

Retail trade turnover and paid services. Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade in January-September amounted to R269.2 billion, this being R16.6 billion more than in the same period in 1987. The plan for the total volume of retail trade turnover in the country as a whole was overfulfilled by R0.8 billion. At

the same time, plan fulfillment was not ensured in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the transcaucasian republics, and the Turkmen SSR.

Sales of individual commodities in state and cooperative trade are characterized by the following figures (in comparable prices; billion rubles):

	Sold in Jan-Sep 1988	Jan-Sep 1988 as percentage of Jan-Sep 1987
Meat and meat products	22.9	105
Fish and fish products	3.8	98
Butter	4.4	106
Vegetable oil	1.2	101
Margarine products	1.0	97
Wholemilk products	7.0	105
Cheese	1.4	105
Eggs	3.8	102
Sugar	5.7	97
Confectionery products	8.4	103
Tea	1.6	108
Bread products, million tonnes	28.3	99.6
Potatoes, million tonnes	5.8	96
Vegetables, million tonnes	8.7	104
Fruit and citrus fruit, million tonnes	4.6	93
Nonalcoholic beverages, million decaliters	456	118
Mineral water, million decaliters	129	111
Fruit and vegetable juices, billion standard cans	4.8	112
Vodka and vodka-liqueurs, million decaliters	94.5	100.1
Grape wine, million decaliters	127	107
Champagne, million decaliters	14.5	101
Cognac, million decaliters	7.7	108
Beer, million decaliters	406	109
Tobacco products	5.0	99
Clothing, linen, and textiles	28.0	103
Knitted goods	10.9	104
Hosiery	2.8	113
Leather footwear	10.1	105
Chinaware, earthenware, and glassware	2.0	106
Soap and detergents	1.5	108
Furniture	6.8	108
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	3.8	104
of which, with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	1.9	104
Washing machines, millions	4.0	106
Vacuum cleaners, millions	2.9	105
Clocks and watches, millions	38.3	101
Cameras, millions	1.6	98
Radio receivers, millions	5.2	90
Television sets, millions	6.0	105
of which, color sets	3.5	122
Tape recorders, millions	4.1	104
Sports goods (excluding clothing and footwear)	1.0	109
Bicycles and mopeds, millions	4.8	99
Motorcycles and scooters, millions	1.1	98
Passenger cars from current production, thousands	534	98
Timber materials, million cubic meters	14.8	93
Slate, billion standard sheets	4.4	119
Gasoline for motor vehicles, million tonnes	5.5	123

Despite the growth in volume of sales, the problem of supplying the population with many foodstuffs, especially meat, remains acute.

The total volume of meat and poultry sold to the population is distributed as follows: 55 percent to the retail trade network, 39 percent to public catering establishments, and 6 percent to sanatoriums, rest homes, hospitals, and children's institutions.

The situation in the meat and poultry trade is improving in Bryansk, Astrakhan, Volgograd, Kalinin, Saratov, Kaluga, Ternopol, and Chimkent Oblasts and in many other regions of the country. At the same time, in some places due activeness is still lacking as regards boosting meat production to increase local supply resources. Meat and poultry sales declined in the Chechen-Ingush ASSR and in Ivanovo, Vladimir, Kostroma, Cherkassy, Dnepropetrovsk, Karaganda, and Ural Oblasts.

The population's increased demand for confectionery products is not being satisfied, and an acute shortage of virtually all types of these products is experienced in many regions in the country.

The volume and variety of potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce supplied to the trade network are inadequate. Substandard and reject products constituted the following proportions of the total received by the trade network: 11 percent of potatoes, more than 4 percent of tomatoes, one-fifth of cabbages, and one-third of grapes.

Kolkhoz market prices for foodstuffs increased by 2.1 percent during the 1st 9 months compared with the corresponding period of last year, meat prices rose 3 percent, potatoes prices rose 5 percent, fruit prices rose 8 percent, and vegetable prices fell 4.5 percent. On average, kolkhoz market prices were 2.7 times higher than state retail prices, and 5-8 times higher for some products.

Market prices rose in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Moldavian SSR, and the Transcaucasian republics; prices fell in the remaining republics, with the most substantial falls being 12 percent in the Lithuanian SSR and 11 percent in the Latvian SSR.

The trade network started receiving larger quantities of fashionable goods enjoying enhanced demand. At the same time, many regions experience shortages of goods in mass demand and primarily of some types of sewn goods, knitted goods, and footwear. Consumers have recently experienced considerable difficulties in obtaining furniture, domestic appliances, television sets and radio receivers, children's goods, household soap and cheap toilet soap, and detergents.

Despite the overall growth of sales, the demand for many timber and construction materials, especially locally produced materials, is not being satisfied.

The volume of paid services supplied to the population amounted to R46.2 billion, this being an increase of R5.9 billion compared with the corresponding period of last year. The plan for the sale of these services was fulfilled by all union republics except the Uzbek SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, and the Armenian SSR.

Of the 46 USSR ministries and departments notified of the state plans for the sale of paid services, 17 failed to cope with it. They include the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers.

Just as in the past, the working hours of the majority of enterprises in the trade network and the services sphere are inconvenient for the bulk of working people. According to data from a study conducted by the USSR State Committee for Statistics, 90 percent of nonfood stores and one-third of food stores in the state trade network open to the public after 0900 hours. The respective proportions of stores which close by 2000 hours are 75 percent and 41 percent. Only 12 percent of consumer service enterprises provide services in two shifts, and only one-tenth of them stay open until 2100 hours. More than 40 percent of enterprises working just a single shift accept orders between 0900 and 1700 hours.

The shortage of commodity resources and the unsatisfactory working hours of trade and consumer service enterprises results in waiting lines and the unjustified waste of free time—and at times even working time—by working people to obtain goods and services, and in a decline in service standards. For example, in many places purchasers spend approximately 1 hour buying goods in daily demand (sugar, meat, sausage and confectionery products, butter and vegetable oils, fruit, and vegetables); the purchase of some nonfood goods which are in short supply (imported goods especially) can take between 1 and 3 hours.

Housing and social and cultural construction. Some 55.4 million square meters of total housing area funded by state centralized capital investment and resources from enterprises' and organizations' funds were commissioned in January-September, this being less than planned. Targets were not met by the RSFSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Armenian SSR, the Estonian SSR, the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and a number of other ministries and departments. Compared with the corresponding period of last, the commissioning of housing fell by almost 2 million square meters.

There has been no improvement in capital repairs to the housing stock, and the set time schedules are not being adhered to. About 3 percent of renovated homes were accepted for use before being completely finished, while 24 percent were accepted with delays beyond the planned deadline. More than 15 percent of polled residents described the quality of capital repairs as unsatisfactory.

As of 1 October, local soviets had met 97 percent of set targets as regards the preparation of housing stock area for use in winter conditions, this figure being 62 percent in the Moldavian SSSR and 85 percent in the Latvian SSR. Laggardness in the preparation of heat-supply facilities has developed in the Uzbek SSR and the Tajik SSR. The replacement of defective heat-supply networks has not been fully carried out in all regions.

Building work completed during the 1st 9 months included general educational schools with places for 1.2 million pupils and vocational and technical schools with places for 49,000 students. The following facilities were commissioned: preschool institutions with 263,000 places, hospitals with 25,000 beds, outpatient and polyclinic institutions for 67,000 consultations per shift, and clubs and houses of culture with 71,000 places. The plan for commissioning the aforementioned social and cultural facilities was not fulfilled in a single category. Their construction is lagging in the RSFSR, the Kirghiz SSR, and the Tajik SSR.

Public education. In the new academic year 43 million students are studying at day general-education schools. There are 5.2 million first-graders, of whom 0.6 million are studying the first-grade curriculum in preschool institutions. As in previous years, one student in five—and one student in three in Central Asia—studies on a second or third shift.

There are 4.5 million students at secondary specialized educational establishments and 5.1 million at VUZ's. On the basis of entrance examination results over 650,000 people are enrolled at VUZ day departments. The percentage of freshmen from the families of workers, kolkhoz members, and employees stands at 44, 7, and 49 percent respectively.

In total 2 million people—or 70 percent of the planned admission for 1988—had been admitted to vocational and technical colleges as of 1 September.

According to **judicial statistics,** the trend of the last few years toward a decline in the number of sentences handed down was maintained in the elapsed period. The number of people sentenced for hooliganism fell by one-third, convictions for embezzlement of state or public property fell by one-fourth, and convictions for violation of transport safety regulations entailing serious consequences fell by 10 percent. At the same time, the number of people sentenced for moonshining for commercial purposes increased by more than 20 percent.

Administrative responsibility was introduced in 1987 for first offenses with regard to the illegal acquisition, possession in small quantities for noncommercial purposes, and use of narcotics. The number of people against whom criminal proceedings were instituted for drugs-related offenses halved in comparison with the same period last year.

Environmental protection. Discharges of harmful substances into the atmosphere by all enterprises as a whole fell by more than 2 million tonnes in comparison with the same period of 1987, particularly in Moscow, Kiev, Minsk, Baku, Vilnius, Kishinev, Riga, Frunze, Dushanbe, and Yerevan.

At the same time, high levels of atmospheric pollution were recorded in 50 cities, including Ust-Kamenogorsk, Zyryanovsk, Chimkent, Kuybyshev, Arkhangelsk, Bratsk, Baykalsk, Krasnoyarsk, Berezniki, Vladivostok, Norilsk, and Barnaul. This was mainly the fault of enterprises under the jurisdiction of the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

Cases of considerable reservoir pollution occurred. As a result of an accident to the Chelyabinsk City sewers Lake Smolino, which is a popular leisure spot, was polluted. Damage to sewerage networks in Odessa and Zhdanov led to the closure of many of the beaches on the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov.

Sudden and emergency discharges were also committed by the following enterprises: the "Iskitimskim" Sovkhoz (Kemerovo Oblast) into the Tom River; the Arkhangelsk Pulp and Paper Combine into the Northern Dvina; the Dolinsk Pulp and Paper Plant (Sakhalin Oblast) into the Nayba River; and the Bogoslovskiy Aluminum Plant (Sverdlovsk Oblast) into the Turya River.

Major nature conservation installations have been commissioned, including water purification installations at the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry's "Salavatnefteorgsintez" Production Association (Bashkir ASSR) and in Svetlogorsk, Zelenogradsk, and Pionerskiy (Kaliningrad Oblast), and gas purification installations and a return water-supply system at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification's TETs-5 (Omsk Oblast).

At the same time, enterprises under the jurisdiction of many ministries and departments are failing to fulfill the plan for the construction and commissioning of nature conservation projects, or to implement a number of other measures to ensure the rational utilization of nature.

III. Physical Production [main subtitle]

Industry [subtitle]

In the 1st 9 months contractual commitments for output deliveries in accordance with the state order and direct ties were fulfilled by 98.9 percent. Contractual discipline was violated by 20 percent of enterprises and associations, which failed to deliver output worth R5.9 billion, whereas in the same period last year the shortfall in output deliveries amounted to R10.5 billion.

The 1988 state order for **deliveries of the most important types of output** was 38 percent fulfilled in January-September, with 19 percent achieved by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, 20 percent by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, and 28 percent by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building.

The production of industrial output rose by 4.3 percent, including the production of consumer goods (group B) by 5.4 percent and production of the means of production (group A) by 3.9 percent. **Labor productivity** rose by 5 percent. The entire increase in output has been achieved by increasing labor productivity with an absolute reduction in the number of workers. At the same time the rise in labor productivity lagged behind the growth in average wages, which rose 7 percent in the period elapsed.

Data on industry's work in the 1st 9 months of 1988 by **union republics** (including industry under union jurisdiction) is cited below (in percentages) [Columns in the following table represent: Column A—Percentage fulfillment of contract commitments for output deliveries; Column B—Percentage of enterprises failing to fulfill contract commitments; Column C—Actual growth rate of volume of output (works, services); Column D—Actual growth rate of labor productivity]:

	A	B	C	D
RSFSR	98.9	22	3.9	5.5
Ukrainian SSR	98.8	16	4.4	5.6
Belorussian SSR	99.9	5	6.5	6.5
Uzbek SSR	98.5	20	3.5	2.6
Kazakh SSR	99.1	14	3.8	4.6
Georgian SSR	98.6	16	3.3	4.5
Azerbaijan SSR	98.6	15	4.3	4.4
Lithuanian SSR	99.8	4	6.0	7.2
Moldavian SSR	98.8	24	5.0	5.7
Latvian SSR	99.4	15	4.6	7.5
Kirghiz SSR	99.2	18	7.0	7.4
Tajik SSR	99.0	23	5.9	4.8
Armenian SSR	97.1	30	2.6	3.0
Turkmen SSR	99.3	14	4.9	5.6
Estonian SSR	99.6	11	2.9	5.1

In industry 3,000 sections and shops have switched to comprehensive mechanization and automation and around 300 rotary and rotary-conveyer lines have been set up. In July-September alone 17 flexible production systems (including 6 in the first 6 months) and 113 multioperational machine tools with digital program control were introduced in the machine-building complex.

The situation regarding the start-up of production capacities at new facilities is not improving. Two-thirds of the facilities inspected had been commissioned or modernized in 1987-1988 and yet were working on average to only half capacity. The overall output shortfall due to the backlog in the assimilation of design capacities amounted to over R1 billion at the facilities under examination.

In the 1st 9 months 8 percent of output worth a total of R11 billion was rejected on first submission at industrial enterprises and associations working under conditions of state acceptance: Output worth R61 million was ultimately scrapped.

Profit increased by 9.8 percent between January-August with R5.0 billion produced above the plan. At the same time the payment of fines is still high: In the first 8 months fines came to R3.5 billion, including R1.5 billion for underdelivery of output.

The indicators of activity by national economic complexes in the 1st 9 months of 1988 are as follows (in percentages) [Columns in the following table represent: Column A—Percentage fulfillment of contract commitments for output deliveries; Column B—Percentage of enterprises failing to fulfill contract commitments; Column C—Profits plan fulfillment (January-August); Column D—Actual growth rate of volume of output (works, services); Column E—Actual labor productivity growth rate]:

	A	B	C	D	E
Fuel and Energy Complex	99.6	34	107.8	2.7	3.8
Metallurgical complex	99.0	31	108.0	3.1	5.6
Machine Building complex	98.0	47	104.1	6.3	7.6
Chemical and Timber complex	98.4	42	108.7	3.9	6.4
Agro-Industrial complex	99.5	13	104.6	2.8	4.0
Social complex (USSR Ministry of Light Industry)	99.4	17	109.0	5.2	7.2
Construction complex (USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry)	99.1	22	104.9	3.4	7.5

Sectors in the **fuel and energy complex** worked steadily on the whole. In the first 9 months 4.8 million tonnes of oil, including gas condensate, 11.9 billion cubic meters of gas, and 16 million tonnes of coal, including 6.5 million tonnes of coking coal, were extracted in excess of the plan targets.

However, not all the complex's enterprises coped with the target. They included the following production associations: "Azneft," "Varyeganneftegaz," "Kirgizneft," "Tadzhikneft," "Purneftegaz," "Stavropolneftegaz," and "Sakhalinmorneftegaz" belonging to the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, "Norilskgazprom" belonging to the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, and "Gruzugol," "Sovetskugol," "Shakhterskantratsit," "Stakhanovugol," and "Antratsit" of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry. As a result contractual commitments were not fully met. Across the complex as a whole output worth R146 million was not delivered, including R74 million worth by enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry and R53 million worth by enterprises of a number of industrial sectors belonging to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification (excluding electric power enterprises).

Around 19 million tonnes of fuel and energy resources (in standard fuel equivalent) were saved and over 110 million gigacalories of secondary heat resources were consumed. The necessary savings of boiler and furnace fuel were not achieved by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry; and the necessary saving of electricity was not achieved by the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

Enterprises in the **metallurgy complex** fulfilled the state order for the supply to customers of the main types of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy products.

However, a backlog occurred in the supply of steel pipes, which is related to the unsatisfactory working of a number of pipe plants: the Volga, Sinarskiy, Khartsyzsk, and Chelyabinsk pipe-rolling plants and the Nikopol Southern Pipe Plant. Those enterprises were 166,000 tonnes of steel pipes below the target for the 9 months.

Overall the complex' enterprises failed to deliver output worth R600 million. The enterprises which incurred the greatest shortfall in the fulfillment of contractual commitments were the following metallurgical combines: the Cherepovetsk combine, the Chelyabinsk combine, the Dneprovskiy combine named for Dzerzhinskiy, the Kommunarskiy combine, "Zaporozhstal," and the Makeyevka combine—and the following plants: the Nikopol Southern Pipe Plant, the "Dneprospetsstal" electrometallurgical plant, and the Yenakiyevo and Uzbek plants.

The increase in **machine-building complex** output exceeded the growth in the total volume of industrial production by 1.5 times. The production of modern, efficient equipment increased at a faster rate. "Energomash" and "Elektropribor," state intersectoral associations of the new type, were set up and began to operate: They include a number of the largest enterprises and scientific research and design organizations.

In the current year 1,500 types of machines, equipment, apparatuses, and instruments have gone into production. They include economical membrane gas separators and new-generation electrofilters which ensure a high level of cleansing of ash and dust from industrial gases, plano-milling machine tools with digital program control, automatic lines for the forging and turning of parts, grain fertilizer drills [zernotukovyye seyalki] for row and narrow row crops and for sowing and top dressing with improved uniformity of depth of seed placement, and cultivators for breaking up heavy soils.

The renewal of the machine-building complex' output speeded up.

	Proportion of output assimilated for first time in USSR, in volume of commodity output in percentages, January-September		For Information:
	1987	1988	1988 Plan
Total	7.4	10.2	9.2
USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building	12.5	14.0	12.7
USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry	5.8	8.0	10.0
USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	12.2	17.4	14.6
USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	5.8	[illegible]	8.5
USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	4.5	9.3	8.6
USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry	5.5	6.7	8.0
USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	10.1	11.0	7.9
USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	4.8	9.2	6.5

At the same time the backlog in the fulfillment of the state order for many types of machine-building output persists, which is creating difficulties in the retooling and modernization of national economic sectors.

The USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry has not fulfilled the targets for large electric machines, AC electric motors, vehicle batteries, and storage batteries; the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry has not fulfilled the targets for machine tools with digital program control, including processing centers and flexible production modules; and the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building has not met the targets for mainline freight cars.

The production of a number of items remains uneven. In the last 5 days of September enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry produced two-thirds of the month's target for forging and pressing machines and metal-cutting machine tools, as did the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems with the production of digital program control devices. More than one-half of the month's output of large electric machines (USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry), instruments, automation equipment, and spares (USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems), and mainline freight cars (USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building) were produced during that period.

The fulfillment of measures aimed at increasing the efficiency of use of ferrous and nonferrous metals made it possible to ensure preferential growth rates for production in comparison with the increase in the consumption of metal. Machine building and metal processing saved around 3 million tonnes of metal, including 1.8 million tonnes of rolled ferrous metals, around 240,000 tonnes of steel pipes, and 50,000 tonnes of rolled nonferrous metals.

At the same time at certain enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and a number of other ministries the overconsumption of the most important types of metal continues—through being used in place of other materials, the lack of the necessary grade sizes, and shoddy output.

The stable work of the **chemical and timber complex** is not being ensured. Targets for the production and supply of chemical and timber-paper output are regularly not met, especially modern progressive types of construction materials, commercial lumber, and other output which the national economy needs.

Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry have not fulfilled the state order for the production of highly efficient types of synthetic resins and plastics (polystyrene, PVC, polyethylene, and polypropylene), thermoplastic pipes, as well as detergents.

A serious backlog has occurred in the development of a number of the basic raw materials production units. Out of 27 synthetic ammonia-producing enterprises belonging to the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, almost one-half have not coped with the targets for the first 9 months: The ministry's total debt amounted to 0.7 million tonnes. A number of sulfuric acid production enterprises are not fulfilling the plan: Acid production since the beginning of the year as a whole is 478,000 tonnes below target.

The unsatisfactory working of enterprises in the timber industry in the third quarter of the current year has not made it possible to consolidate the good results achieved in the first half-year. Since the beginning of the year the USSR Ministry of the Timber Industry's debt in terms of commercial lumber production has been 2.6 million cubic meters, and for sawn lumber 0.3 million cubic meters. The "Dallesprom," "Irkutsklesprom," and "Krasnoyarsklesprom" associations have fallen considerably behind the planned amounts of commercial timber.

Despite the fulfillment of the plans for the sector as a whole, the development of the **construction industry** has fallen behind the set targets in some regions. The construction complex in the Uzbek SSR is experiencing difficulties in the supply of precast ferroconcrete (a shortage of 41,000 cubic meters against the targets for the 9 months) and asbestos cement sheet (10 million standard sheets); in the Kazakh SSR there has been a shortfall of cement (33,000 tonnes) and building bricks (65 million); and in the Armenian SSR there has been a shortfall in asbestos cement pipes and pipe sleeves (61 km of standard pipes).

The shortfall in the production of window glass is not being eliminated. The task of switching to the delivery of output in a high state of readiness for construction is being resolved extremely slowly. A considerable backlog has occurred in the production of panels and other structures for large-panel housing construction by enterprises belonging to the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Eastern Regions of the USSR (the 9-month target has been 94 percent fulfilled) and the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Northern and Western Regions of the USSR (95 percent), as is the case in the production of lightweight metal structures by the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions of the USSR (67 percent) and prefabricated buildings (modules) by the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work (94 percent).

The production of the most important types of industrial output in January-September 1988 is characterized by the following figures:

	Actual in Jan-Sep 1988	Percentage target fulfillment	Jan-Sep 1988 as percentage of Jan-Sep 1897
Fuel and Energy Complex [subtitle]			
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	1,245	100.5	102
Oil (including gas condensate), million tonnes	468	101	100.3
Gas, billion cubic meters	566	102	106
Coal, million tonnes	579	103	102
Metallurgical complex [subtitle]			
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million tonnes	86.5	100.9	102
Steel pipes, million tonnes	15.5	99.8	102
Machine-building complex [subtitle]			
Metal-cutting machine tools, with digital program control, thousands	16.6	100.7	107

	Actual in Jan-Sep 1988	Percentage target fulfillment	Jan-Sep 1988 as percentage of Jan-Sep 1897
Forging and pressing machines, with digital program control, thousands	1.5	117	133
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	4.0	100.4	109
Medical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	726	105	108
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	4.6	103	115
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	201	97	109
Tractors, million horsepower	38.6	95	100.3
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	3.1	99.5	99
Machines and equipment for stockraising and feed production, billion rubles	2.1	99	99
Chemical and Timber Industry Complex [subtitle]			
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million tonnes	27.8	101	103
Chemical fibers and yarns, million tonnes	1.2	102	103
Tires for trucks, millions	20.5	99.4	102
Tires for cars, millions	17.7	102	107
Tires for agricultural machines, millions	8.6	100.9	96
Medicines, billion rubles	2.6	100.5	105
Paper, million tonnes	4.7	100.7	102
Industry Within the Construction Industry Complex [subtitle]			
Cement, million tonnes	105	102	102
Asbestos cement sheet (shingle), billion standard sheets	6.6	100.4	100.8
Asbestos cement pipes and sleeves,thousand km standard pipes	61.9	100.9	102
Window glass, million square meters	206	99	100

The prompt conclusion of economic contracts for 1989 is of paramount significance for the efficient and smooth operation of the national economy. Despite some improvement in comparison with the previous year this work is behind schedule. In 24 industrial ministries the volume of output for which contracts were concluded with customers by 15 September was only 63 percent of the total due for supply under the enterprises' plans.

Agro-Industrial Complex [subtitle]

Agricultural crop harvests are being completed in the fields. Rain crops have been harvested on 103.1 million hectares.

The plan for grain sales has been fulfilled by farms in 16 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics of the RSFSR, 7 Ukrainian SSR oblasts, Kazakh SSR's Dzhambul Oblast, and, on the whole, by the Belorussian SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, and the Armenian SSR.

At the end of September and the start of October 1.31 million tonnes of cotton fiber—including 182,000 tonnes of fine-fiber varieties—32.8 million tonnes of sugar beets, 6.9 million tonnes of potatoes, 11.6 million tonnes of vegetables, and 2.1 million tonnes of fruit and berries had been purchased. Purchases of cotton fiber, sugar beets, and fruit and berries increased in comparison with the same period last year, while potato and vegetable purchases fell. Fewer potatoes and vegetables were purchased in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, and the Armenian SSR.

In the country as a whole 14.8 quintals of feed units in the shape of coarse and succulent feed have been procured this year on average per standard head of cattle (14.5 quintals had been procured at the same time last year). Somewhat more silage has been procured. The level of feed provisions for livestock is lower than last year's level on farms in the Uzbek SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR, and in a number of other republics.

At 3 October winter crops had been sown over an area of 36 million hectares.

Production and purchase volumes of stock raising products are increasing. In the first 9 months of 1988 kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises produced 16 millions tonnes of meat (liveweight), or 4 percent more

than in the same period last year; 68.5 million tonnes of milk (4 percent more); and 46.7 billion eggs (4 percent more); the productivity of cows and laying hens increased. At the same time, in the January-September period a number of the country's regions permitted a drop in production volumes of certain stockraising products. Meat production fell on agricultural enterprises in the Lithuanian SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Armenian SSR, and the Estonian SSR, while egg production fell in the Armenian SSR.

Purchases of stockraising products on all categories of farms were as follows:

	January-September		
	1987	1988	1988 as percentage of 1987
Livestock and poultry, (liveweight) million tonnes	16.1	16.8	104
Milk, million tonnes	60.0	62.3	104
Eggs, billions	42.4	43.7	103

The proportion of total purchases accounted for by livestock bought for breeding is 2 percent and the proportion of eggs used for hatching is 3 percent.

In most regions of the country the quality of the purchased livestock arriving at meat processing enterprises improved in the first 6 months of 1988. Prime-fed cattle accounted for 71 percent of total cattle purchases (67 percent in 1987). This indicator fell only in the Armenian SSR and the Estonian SSR.

The safekeeping of herds on agricultural enterprises improved in comparison with the same period last year. At the same time, although livestock murrain fell overall, cattle murrain increased on farms in the Baltic republics, the Armenian SSR, and the Azerbaijan SSR; hog murrain increased in the Belorussian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, and the Latvian SSR; and sheep and goat murrain increased in the Estonian SSR, the Armenian SSR, and the Moldavian SSR.

Livestock and poultry herds on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises changed as follows (in million head):

	At 1 October	
	1987	1988
Cattle	6.3	94.6
of which, cows	28.9	28.6
Hogs	60.9	60.7
Sheep and goats	123.8	123.7
Poultry	791.3	799.4

The agro-industrial complex has taken delivery of 249,000 tractors, 227,000 heavy trucks, 49,000 windrow harvesters, 58,000 tractor mowers, 52,000 grain-harvesting combines, 6,000 potato-harvesting combines, 29,000 feed-harvesting combines, 7,000 sugar beet-harvesting machines, 6,000 cotton-harvesting machines, 153,000 tractor cultivators, and 19,000 pickup balers. Contract commitments for deliveries of tractors, tractor cultivators, grain-harvesting, corn-harvesting, potato-harvesting, and feed-harvesting combines, and a number of other types of agricultural equipment were not fulfilled.

Consumers took delivery of 20.2 million tonnes of mineral fertilizer (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) and 873,000 tonnes of chemical feed additives. Contract commitments for the delivery of mineral fertilizers were not fulfilled.

Capital investment in the development of the agro-industrial complex (including sectors supplying agriculture with means of production) amounted to R43 billion from all sources of financing.

Livestock barns for 1.2 million head of livestock, premises for 1.7 million head of poultry, storage facilities for 1.8 million tonnes of hay, and silage and haylage facilities with a capacity of 6.1 million cubic meters have been built.

Potato, fruit, and vegetable stores with a capacity of 1 million tonnes have been commissioned. Such projects have not been commissioned in Ryazan, Tula, Volgograd, Sverdlovsk, Sumy, Nikolayevsk, Dzhambul, and Gomel Oblasts, and other oblasts.

Capacities for the production of fruit and vegetable preserves, confectionery, meat, cheese, whole-milk products, and potato products have been increased, and elevators, mixed-feed enterprises, and mills have been commissioned. However, the development of processing sectors in the agro-industrial complex has lagged substantially behind the level of production of agricultural output and the population's needs. The quality of manufactures has not improved and considerable losses of raw material have been permitted.

Capital Construction [subtitle]

Commissioning of **fixed capital** through state centralized capital investment and funds supplied by enterprises and organizations amounted to R86.1 billion.

Turbines have been commissioned at the Surgut No. 2 GRES in Tyumen Oblast, the Biysk No. 1 TETS in Altay Kray, the Keremovo GRES, and the Alma-Ata No. 2 TETS, as have capacities for coal mining at the "Tal-Yuryakh" open cut in Magadan Oblast, for primary oil refining at the Khabarovsk Oil Refining Plant, for catalytic cracking at the "Groznefteorgsintez" Production Association, and for the production of mineral fertilizers at the Cherepovets "Ammofos" Production Association, apatite concentrate at the "Apatit" Production Association in Murmansk Oblast, metal-cutting machine tools at the Odessa Radial Drill Plant, cement at the Norilsk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, and precast reinforced concrete at the large-panel housing construction plants at Novokuznetsk, Kemerovo Oblast and Krasnoarmeysk, Donetsk Oblast. Consumer goods production capacity has increased. Sections of main gas pipelines have been commissioned.

Some R79.3 billion in state centralized **capital investment** has been assimilated. Enterprises and organizations utilized R48.2 billion of their own resources and their proportion in the total volume of capital investment in the national economy amounted to 38 percent, including 29 percent in the fuel and energy complex, 50 percent in the metallurgical complex, 66 percent in the machine building complex, 64 percent in the chemical and timber complex, and 47 percent in the construction industry complex.

Construction of production installations accounted for 69 percent of state centralized capital investment and 82 percent of enterprise and organization funds.

In January-September the quotas for state centralized capital investment and enterprise and organization funds applied to production and nonproduction installations were not assimilated in the national economy as a whole or in the fuel and energy, metallurgical, or chemical and timber complexes.

R28.4 billion in state centralized capital investment and enterprise and organization funds—or 8 percent more than in the same period last year—were channeled into the **retooling and modernization** of existing production facilities. Enterprise and organization funds amounted to 72 percent of total capital investment.

The volume of **contract work** carried out by construction and installation organizations as a whole amounted to R83.7 billion, or 101 percent of the January-September plan. It increased by 5 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Construction complex organizations carried out work worth R37.1 billion, or 102 percent of the target set for this period. However, the program scheduled for completion is behind schedule owing to the fact that the economic mechanism in construction is insufficiently geared to the end result—the commissioning of projects. Many all-union construction ministries and union republic construction ministries and Gosstroy organizations have failed to fulfill the targets for the construction of projects scheduled for completion. Construction of projects scheduled for completion for social purposes has been unsatisfactory.

In the first 9 months of this year 216 projects covered by state orders have been commissioned, which amounts to 23 percent of the annual target. The target for the first 9 months was 55 percent fulfilled. The commissioning of 147 projects—including 63 held over from the 1987 plan—was thwarted. There are considerable lags in the agro-industrial complex, where 56 out of 127 projects (and in the fuel and energy complex 28 out of 56 projects) have not been commissioned on the schedule laid down for January-September. Enterprises and organizations have used their own funds to commission 40 projects, or 17 percent of the total proposed by them for commissioning over the course of the year.

The target has been set of commissioning capacity to produce 22 types of progressive construction materials with a view to further improving the technical standard of production construction, developing and strengthening its material and technical base, and ensuring on that basis accelerated growth in labor productivity and a reduction in the time taken to construct projects for 1988. Capacities for just 9 such materials have been commissioned in the first 9 months of the year.

Transport and Communications [subtitle]

Freight consignments by general-purpose transport are characterized by the following figures (million tonnes):

	January-September 1988	January-September 1988 as percentage January-September 1987
All forms of transport	9,994	102
of which:		
Railroad	3,077	102
Pipeline	922	103
Maritime	196	104
River	592	104
Motor vehicle	5,204	101
Air	3	102

Freight consignment targets were met by all types of transport.

Rail transport in January-September failed to ensure the plan for the shipment of fusing agents (98 percent) and timber loads (99 percent).

The freight consignment plan was not fulfilled by the Transcaucasian (99.2 percent) and Far Eastern (99.9 percent) Railroads; or by the motor transport enterprises of the Armenian SSR (99 percent), the Uzbek SSR (99.5 percent), and the Moldavian SSR (99.7 percent). The Northern and Black Sea (93 percent), Far Eastern (94 percent), and Lithuanian (99 percent) Shipping Lines failed to cope with their import-export shipment targets; and the Northern (96 percent) and Maritime (97 percent) Shipping Lines failed to cope with their targets for shipments to the regions of the Far North and adjacent regions.

General-purpose transport carried 42 billion passengers in the first 9 months of the year (102 percent of the figure for the same period last year) with buses accounting for 91 percent of the total.

Passenger turnover on all types of general-purpose transport increased by 3 percent over January-September 1987 and reached 858 billion passenger-km, of which motor vehicle and rail transport accounted for 3 percent and air transport for 4 percent. The passenger turnover plan was 103 percent fulfilled by rail transport and 102 percent fulfilled by air transport.

Income from passenger movements by bus and taxi was R6.3 billion (102 percent of the plan and 103 percent of the figure for the same period last year). The motor vehicle transport services of the Azerbaijan SSR and the Armenian SSR (98 percent), the Moldavian SSR and the Tajik SSR (99.7 percent), and the Latvian SSR (99.9 percent) failed to cope with the target for this indicator.

Shortcomings persist in passenger services. Spot checks in a number of cities have established that, on average, one-third of passengers are dissatisfied with the quality of the service, particularly with the long lines. The main reasons for the lines are: The large number of closed ticked offices (39 percent of those investigated in air transport, 38 percent in rail transport, and 29 percent in motor vehicle transport); the inadequate number of ticket offices equipped with automatic ticketing machines; and the lack of information on ticket availability.

In January-September 75,000 (13 percent) passenger trains (excluding suburban trains) and 85,000 (15 percent) flights (excluding local flights) arrived late. The greatest number of timetable violations with regard to flight arrivals was perpetrated by the Far Eastern, Georgian, Yakutsk, and Armenian Civil Aviation Administrations and the Central Regions' Civil Aviation Administration. In the first 9 months of the year 38,000 (2 percent) aircraft and helicopters failed to arrive at their destination owing to departure cancellations. On the whole, according to the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation, the average delay suffered by aircraft and helicopters arriving late at their destination was 3 hours 12 minutes.

The transition of general-purpose transport to more economical and environmentally sound equipment is being implemented only slowly. The proportion of rail freight carried by electrified lines increased by 0.7 percent and amounted to 63.1 percent. The proportion of gas-powered motor vehicles in motor transport freight turnover does not exceed 3 percent.

In the first 9 months of the year communications enterprises provided services to the population worth R2.7 billion (102 percent of the plan and 11 percent of last year's January-September figure).

The number of basic telephones in the general-purpose network as of 1 October had grown by 1.6 million instruments in comparison with 1 January this year and amounted to 29.8 million instruments.

Services to the population at communications enterprises are not improving. According to spot-check figures only 39 percent of enterprises in cities and 26 percent of enterprises in the countryside begin work before 0900 hours, 57 percent of the enterprises checked end work before 1800 hours (including 24 percent in cities and 71 percent in the countryside), and service to the population at weekends has deteriorated.

The results of the country's socioeconomic development for the first 9 months of this year show that labor collectives will have to step up their work in the fourth quarter in order to ensure fulfillment of the plan targets for 1988.

Official Explains New Soviet Banking Policy

AU2410181188 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 24 Oct 88 p 16

["BF" article: "Soviet Union Attracts Foreign Investors by Offering Tax Privileges"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 23 October—"Restructuring" also in the sphere of banks and foreign trade in the Soviet Union—this was the basic theme of a speech by Yuriy N. Kondratyuk, manager of the "Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of the USSR," the newly established Soviet foreign trade bank. Kondratyuk addressed a capital market conference in Frankfurt, organized by EUROMONEY magazine, which is itself a sign of the change that has taken place in the Soviet Union and in East-West relations. After sharp criticism from party leader Mikhail Gorbachev last year, the Soviet banking system and foreign trade have been comprehensively reformed, Kondratyuk pointed out.

From the two or three Soviet banks—depending on the way one looks at things—six institutes with clearly defined tasks have evolved. The spheres of responsibility of the individual institutes are industry; agriculture; the construction of houses and apartments; savings and foreign trade; and there is also the central bank. Regulations for the founding of new banks have also been

established. As a result, two banking institutes were established in Leningrad in September, and recently one in Moscow and one in Samarkand. More banks are expected to be opened. The establishment of a domestic money market is also under discussion, Kondratyuk stated.

This year alone, over 80 joint ventures have been founded, enterprises in which foreign partners are involved. There is now a total of 100 such enterprises with foreign participation, which luckily include not only trade but also production firms. In about 20 of the joint ventures German companies are involved; this represents a higher percentage than that of any other nation. Tax privileges for joint ventures have recently been improved. Thus, no taxes are to be paid for the first 2 years when the bank achieves a profit. A further improvement of tax incentives for foreign investors is being contemplated, such as for projects to open up the Kola peninsula in the north of the country, which is rich in raw materials but has difficult climatic conditions. As could be heard on the sidelines of the conference, the Soviet Union is also considering the creation of so-called "free production zones" with favorable conditions for foreign and Soviet investors, which have not been specified so far.

Following the reforms in the foreign trade sector, numerous ministries and Soviet enterprises are allowed to carry out direct foreign trade, Kondratyuk explained. For his institute, which developed from the former foreign trade bank, this means to work in a more "customer-oriented" manner. In this connection, the creation of new financial instruments is also under discussion. The establishment of an insurance system for export credits is being contemplated. The topic "leasing" is also being intensively discussed. In September, the financial enterprise "Sovfintrade Finance and Trading Company, Limited," which is completely new for the Soviet Union and of which he is the manager, was founded. This enterprise, which has been established to open up new paths in the sphere of trade and financing, has been completely separated from the 5-year plan.

Agricultural

Farm Leasing Requires Positive Approach

PM2110103588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Development of the Leasing System—A Way to Make Better Use of the Agro-Industrial Complex Potential"]

[Text] The harvest is drawing to a close, the pressure of work in the fields has eased. However, other important jobs lie ahead of rural workers—wintering of livestock, preparations for the spring. The results of this and the other years of the 5-year plan have to be summed up. What do these results show, how has the situation in the agro-industrial complex changed? On what must we concentrate to achieve progress and to accelerate the solution of the food problem?

A meeting with farm and enterprise managers, party committee leaders, leasing contract operators, scientists, and specialists was held at the CPSU Central Committee recently. Questions relating to the development of leasing relations within the country's agro-industrial complex were comprehensively discussed.

Our party's present agrarian policy is geared to absorbing everything valuable that has been accumulated in recent years, everything that progressive practice has to offer. This means above all economic accountability, contract work, and leasing. Probably the main thing about leasing is that it gives the land back its rightful master.

Experience shows how attitudes to work and its results are changing. A tonne or a tonne and a half more grain per hectare, 500-600 or even up to 1,000 kg more milk per cow. These are the gains achieved this year in most of the collectives which have switched to the lease contract. Wages are also higher in this sphere, but they have been earned and act as an incentive and educative factor. Soviet and economic organs at the center and at local level will have to resolve many legal questions and tasks in the material and technical supply of leasing collectives on the basis of these new relations. It is important to ensure that the draft law on leasing which is in preparation takes account of all the aspects which are conducive to molding true masters, aspects which will give them confidence in the future and reassure them that leasing relations are being established firmly and on a long term basis.

Despite everything these relations are being established slowly and not everywhere. Frequently they are encountering opposition. Why? There are quite a few farms in our country which are barely making ends meet, or even making a loss, but where people live quite well. Through credits, or other "injections." They are building livestock units and houses and taking home good wages. Take, for instance, two Krasnoyarsk sovkhozes, the "Nazarovskiy" and the "Podsosenskiy." Last year average monthly wages in these two sovkhozes were the same—R236. And that despite the fact that at the "Nazarovskiy" grain yields were 3 quintals higher and milk yields per cow and labor productivity were almost double that of the other sovkhoz. So why should the laggards bother with leasing, why should they take care of the land?

Stopping paying people money that they have not earned would mean removing the main obstacle in the way of leasing. The command and pressure methods which are still being used by local agroprom organs in some places, and less than perfect planning and financial relations, are not exactly conducive to the establishment of leasing relations either. Our editorial mail shows that a formal approach is sometimes being adopted even to such

important and profound transformations. Leasing collectives are established on paper only, for appearance's sake, to score points in a report. Efforts to switch farms wholesale to "leasing" which are not backed up by serious practical work will not put more meat and milk in the stores, and will merely serve to undermine confidence in the new system.

Now that attitudes to work, land, and the means of production are changing, it is particularly important to ensure that peasants have informed, knowledgeable people at their side. Many rural specialists have made the right choice. At the same time, however, the incompetence of some of them and their opposition to leasing have come to light. The desire to sidestep responsibility and to draw money that has not been earned is deep-rooted. Labor collectives and soviet and economic organs must help such people to realize their mistake and to find their place in the restructuring process. Agronomists, animal specialists, economists, and engineers can become part or even leaders of leasing teams. There are many practical examples whereby a link, a team, or a family has concluded a contract with specialists for production services or consultations.

In developing new ways of farming it is essential to note and take account of the great number of options that are available. For instance, in Pskov Oblast's Pytalovskiy Rayon and on many farms in Estonia and other regions the family contract is widely used. The main thing is to ensure that the potential inherent in the agro-industrial complex is exploited more fully and that high returns are achieved from the fields and livestock units. So far returns are by no means satisfactory.

How soon will leasing ensure adequate food supplies? It is not enough just to achieve higher yields. Processing, storage, and transportation remain a key, crucial problem. It is into this sphere that resources are primarily channeled. Capital investments in this sphere are 3-4 times more effective that expenditure on increasing the output of agricultural products. All machine-building sectors, including the defense sectors, have been involved in the solution of these tasks. However, so far there has been little progress. Food resources could be augmented through a more thorough processing of raw materials and broadening of the range and improvement of the quality of products. Many construction organizations regard food industry projects as of secondary importance, and as a result up to one-third of the volume of planned work has not been carried out on these projects.

Living conditions in the countryside cannot fail to cause concern to leasing contract operators. The social restructuring of the countryside is closely connected with the restructuring of economic relations. Man needs an environment in which he and his family can lead a normal life. Sometimes what happens is this: An old farmstead is handed over and there the concern for the lease contract operator ends. And the fact that there is no electricity, a poor road, and that the school is a long way away is simply ignored. No effort is made to make work easier for the families. All they have to rely on is a shovel and their muscles. Is it possible in these circumstances to expect total commitment and high results?

Some people have perceived the lease contract as a threat to kolhozes and sovkhozes. They said: If you dole out the land to private farmers, the sovkhozes and kolkhozes will be eroded, they will fall apart. The fears were unfounded. It is precisely the lease contract which makes it possible to develop the potential of kolkhozes and sovkhozes more fully, and to use their infrastructure in the interests of the true masters of the land. In this context valuable experience has been accumulated at the Tula Oblast "Zybino" state pedigree livestock breeding station, the Moscow Oblast "Zavorovo" sovkhoz, and other farms which have become associations or unions of leasing teams. Stereotyped approaches are impermissible here, of course. But as far as farms which are really loss-making are concerned, it is obvious that there is no sense in hanging on to them.

The deepening of leasing relations will require major changes in the management of the agro-industrial complex. The complete independence of private farmers, based on economic accountability, rules out administration by injunction and a command style of work of the rayon agro-industrial associations and other organs of the agro-industrial complex. What do the leasing contract operators expect from agro-industrial associations and committees? Real, specific help in obtaining the necessary machinery, mineral fertilizers, and other resources. A private farmer cannot get by without solid knowledge of farming and stockraising techniques and economic knowhow. Who, if not the rayon agro-industrial associations, could take care of organizing courses in these subjects?

Giving the land back its master is no simple task. The biggest difficulty lies in changing people's mentality. Painstaking work lies ahead of rural party organizations. They must, above all, widely advertise and disseminate progressive experience. We must make sure that everything positive and good that is being done today is being done because people want it that way. Leasing cannot be implemented through all kind of "pressuring," or the compilation of directives and instructions.

Leasing is not a short-lived campaign. It is perfectly obvious today that without it the agricultural sector will not be able to gather the necessary momentum, will not be able to achieve the new standard of crop yields and livestock unit productivity. The fewer the obstacles along this path, the more effectively the food problem will be resolved.

Rostov Oblast Completes Grain Sales Plan
PM2110142988 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Grain to the Granaries"]

[Excerpt] Rostov-na-Donu—When the rural workers in Rostov Oblast had delivered 3.19 million tonnes of grain to the state granaries, they continued their above-plan sale of grain. Most of the harvest—more than 80 percent—is strong and valuable wheat. The Don farms have received R64.8 million in extra pay for the excellent grain. [Passage omitted]

North Osetia Region Corn Harvest Reported
PM2110155788 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 21 Oct 88 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "In Russia's Fields"]

[Text] Ordzhonikidze—The "second harvest" in North Osetia's corn plantations has entered the final stage. The autonomous republic's farms have delivered 65,000 tonnes of choice cobs to grading plants and reception centers. Mechanized complexes are now harvesting this crop on the final hectares, in the foothill rayons where the crop ripens later than usual. The cornfields have proved generous this year: Up to 80 quintals of dry grain are being harvested on Mozdokskiy and Ardonskiy Rayon farms.

Agricultural Developments for 17-22 Oct

LD2310031988 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, from 17 to 22 October. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

17 October

Uzbekistan: Harvesting work has gone into the final stage; more than four billion tonnes of high-quality cotton have already been sold to the state, greatly exceeding the indicator of previous years. (2230)

Kazakhstan: Feed procurement continues. To date 10 oblasts out of 17 in Kazakhstan have already fulfilled the annual plan for hay procurement. (2230)

18 October

Since the harvesting started, over 1 million tonnes of raw cotton have been brought to storing places in Turkmenistan, which is an increase of 150,000 tonnes on the same time last year. (1430)

Grain has been harvested on over 2 million hectares in Krasnoyarsk Kray. (1600)

19 October

No fileworthy items monitored.

20 October

Rice-growers of Kazakhstan have completed the harvest. This valuable food crop occupied 130,000 hectares in the republic, and each of them gave a yield of 50 quintals. Especially good rice was grown in Chimkent Oblast. Harvesting of sugar beet is also ending in the republic, as is that of rice for grain and potatoes. Grains have been gathered in from 95 percent of the area. (0200)

Cherkassy Oblast farms have fulfilled the grain procurement plan: More than 870,000 tonnes of grain have been delivered to procurement centers so far and more grain continues to arrive. (1200)

The Altay machine operators plowed 4.5 million hectares of fields for spring crops. (1600)

The plan for storage of coarse fodder was fulfilled in Kazakhstan today. This was not a simple task because the summer was dry. But all the same, 17 million tonnes of hay have been laid in store. (1600)

21 October

Altay's collective and state farms have completed beet harvesting, over-fulfilling the plan for deliveries to the state. More than 700,000 tonnes of raw material have gone to receiving stations. Workers of the Altaysakharprom Association are working round-the-clock: They have already produced 16,000 tonnes of sugar from the beet of the new harvest. (1200)

The farmers of Khakassiya have fulfilled their plan for sales of grain to the state, supplying over 110,000 tonnes. Contracting teams accounted for work on 98 percent of the plowed land. The average yield was over 16 quintals/hectare, one third of it being made up of strong and valuable varieties of wheat. (Moscow Television Service in Russian, 1530)

The cotton procurement bases of Turkmenistan have received 1.1 million tonnes of cotton. (1900)

22 October

It was reported to us that the rural workers of Chita Oblast had dispatched the first above-plan grain to the elevators, even though they had to worry about the fate of the harvest as never before. In spring the crops suffered from hot, dry winds and in mid-summer from cold weather and downpours; as a result many thousands of hectares of the acreage under grain were flooded. But the farms, having converted the equipment for operation on waterlogged fields, have been able to obtain a record harvest: 250,000 tonnes of grain have already been sold to the state and its deliveries are continuing. (1200)

Irkutsk Oblast is also conducting above-plan sales of grain to the state. To date 260,000 tonnes of grain have been delivered to the reception centers. The oblast's farms have provided themselves fully with seeds and fodder. (1200)

At the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of north Osetia, just as in the industrial centers, several new mechanized potato storehouses have been built; these have already started procuring potatoes for winter. A large harvest is to be processed: This autumn the ASSR's crop farmers are lifting 250 quintals of potatoes per hectare. (1200)

Chita Oblast farmers today fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state with 250,000 tonnes of the crop being delivered to elevators. Farmers in Irkutsk Oblast are conducting above-plan grain sales to the state. To date, 260,000 tonnes of grain has been delivered to procurement points. Farms in the oblast have provided full stocks of seeds and forage for themselves. The sugar beet harvest has been completed in Altay Kray with 700,000 tonnes of the crop being delivered to processing enterprises. (1530)

Scientific

Cosmos-1977 Satellite Launched 25 Oct

LD2610094288 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 26 TASS—The Soviet Union October 25 launched another satellite in the Cosmos series.

Orbited by a Molniya booster, Cosmos-1977 carries scientific equipment to continue space exploration.

It was delivered to an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution—11 hours 49 minutes,

Maximum distance from earth (apogee)—39,342 kilometers,

Minimum distance (perigee)—613 kilometers,

Inclination—62.8 degrees.

Apart from the scientific equipment, the satellite is fitted out with a radio system for taking precise readings of the orbit's parameters and a radiotelemetry system for beaming data on the operation of instruments and the scientific equipment back to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

A coordinating-and-computing center is processing incoming information.

Launch Tests at Baykonur Cosmodrome Proceed

LD2510215188 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 Gmt 25 Oct 88

[From the "Vremya" newscast—report by S. Slipchenko, Moscow television special correspondent at the Baykonur Cosmodrome, in conversation with V.Y. Gudilin, head of the cosmodrome tests administration]

[Text] [Slipchenko] The flight and design tests schedule is strict but it includes possible delays during which hitches must be eliminated and—most importantly—their causes discovered. That's what these tests are for. Now only one movement is discernable from a distance on the launch pad—from time to time the service gantries move away from the orbital craft to check Buran's radio system. But you only have to come closer and look in any room to see what an enormous amount of work is being done here every hour. [video shows various shots of the Buran space shuttle mounted on the Energiya launch vehicle on the launching pad; service gantries]

How many parameters of the Energiya launch vehicle and the orbital ship are fed to you during the tests?

[Gudilin] Well, I think you have to remember here the ground complex too. (?The Orion prelaunch) testing complex, which is an automated system for registering and processing all data, and includes computers and processing equipment, covers 40,000 parameters of the launch complex and the universal (?launch-pad) complex which appeared after the Energiya rocket in May 1987. As far as the parameters received from aboard the orbital craft and the launch vehicle are concerned directly, all in all they amount to several thousand parameters. [video shows Slipchenko interviewing Gudilin in the uniform of an Air Force major general; the shuttle on the launch pad is seen in the background]

[Slipchenko] The universal space launcher transport system and the Buran which is attached to it are literally just the tip of the iceberg. Vladimir Yevgenyevich showed us its subterranean part hidden under a thick layer of concrete. Compressors and pumps work here round the clock, air is cooled for the (?thermostatic) system. There was a momemt when Gen Gudilin reminded me of the hero of Belyayev's sci-fi novel, (?*The Moon Catcher*). But after all, the things which are taking place now here and up above were science fiction 10 years ago. Today we have the Energiya's second flight and design tests and the first launch of the Buran—unmanned for the moment. [video shows shuttle on the launch pad; low concrete structures on the ground; Gudilin showing Slipchenko around a machine room]

How many observations were there after the launch of the (?first) Energiya?

[Gudilin] There were several dozen including those concerning the launching complex. All these observations were carefully examined, checked, worked through on rigs and models (?at the unit or) directly on the launch vehicle itself, and by today we have no observations which would hold back the further preparation of the launch vehicle with the orbital craft.

[Slipchenko] So if the reliability of the first Energiya was 90 percent, now it is presumably 105 percent?

The reliability of every heat-resistant tile on the orbital craft is being checked right now. The requirements for the unmanned flight are as high as for manned flights. [video shows the two men talking; shots of Buran; Energiya nose cone; group of men on a gantry by the shuttle]

You are a professional tester. In your opinion, what is the highest peak in the development of our science and technology?

[Gudilin] Well, everything had its moment. Perhaps it is because I am so attached to this complex. Perhaps because so much work has been done and everything has passed through my soul and my heart. I must say that today this complex is the only complex which is automated to such a high degree and makes it possible to control this kind of working equipment from several (?control panels) from a single work position.

[Slipchenko] Historically, the country's nuclear missile shield was created by rocket engineers, and work on the creation of the country's nuclear missile shield—this work was done still by Sergey Pavlovich Korolev—was also done at the Baykonur Cosmodrome. Now it has historically turned out that you are dealing with, and continuing to deal with, let's say, purely civilian technology.

[Gudilin] We have to speak here about using this entire complex (?first of all) for peaceful purposes, however strange that may sound from a military man. Today there are no specific tasks to use the complex for military purposes and none are envisaged. I think that in today's situation it is doubtful whether (?such a direction) exists. [words indistinct] I think that taking into consideration space development prospects we could solve the tasks of creating long-term orbital stations; and practically today we could start implementing a program for a flight to Mars. That's what I believe. [video shows interview as before; shots of Buran]

Space Station Continues Successful Performance

TASS Reports Mir Progress

LD2510105288 Moscow TASS in English 1026 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow October 25 TASS—A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

The flight of the orbital research complex Mir is going on. Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov, as was already reported, replaced a demodulator unit designed by Dutch and British specialists by a new one with improved characteristics on one of x-ray telescopes of the Kvant module during their space walk on October 20.

Subsequently there were four working communication sessions with the use of all telescopes of the international observatory Roentgen. An x-ray image picture of the central region of our galaxy was obtained during the experiments. A detailed analysis, carried out at the Space Research Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences, of the spectrograms of the three brightest x-ray sources in this area of the celestial sphere revealed that the resources of the scientific equipment of the Roentgen observatory substantially widened following the replacement of the demodulator unit.

Today's programme of work in orbit includes astrophysical and geophysical experiments and medical research.

The cosmonauts will continue to study fluxes of electrons and positrons and their distribution in the near-earth space by means of the magnetic spectrometer maria.

Within the framework of an extensive programme for the study of the environment, the cosmonauts photograph various areas of the territory of our country, including the Ukraine, Krasnodar and Stavropol territories, and the Caspian coastal waters.

In accordance with the medical check-up schedule, Valeriy Polyakov will have his cardiovascular system thoroughly examined. The work in orbit proceeds according to the programme. The cosmonauts are feeling well.

Cosmonauts Do Medical Research

LD2610102188 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 26 Oct 88

[Text] Our cosmonauts Vladimir Titov, Musa Manarov and Valeriy Polyakov continue to fulfill their planned research and experiments on board the manned Mir complex.

Study of the interaction of streams of high energy electrons and positrons with the earth's magnetosphere will continue according to the program of astrophysical experiments. Photography of various reigons of the earth's surface is also planned. During the day a number of pieces of medical research will be carried out. In particular, the cosmonauts will take a blood sample, and with the help of a portable centrifuge will once again determine their red blood cell count. They will carry out an experisment to evaluate their eyesight. The aim of another experiment, a biochemical one, is to get data essential for subsequent development of optimum food rations for cosmonauts to use in future long orbital flights.

According to the crew, the work is going according to the set program. All three cosmonauts feel well.

Scientist Downplays Chernobyl Radiation Effects

LD2510211288 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Oct 88

[Text] Moscow, 25 Oct (TASS)—"Reports whipped up in the Western press recently, that the number of oncological diseases resulting from the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power station will increase, do not match up to reality, but merely reflect the stereotyped impression of the possible consequences of radiation." Professor Usher Margulis, a leading scientist at the Institute of Biophysics of the USSR Ministry of Health, said this. He was addressing the participants in an international seminar, "The trade unions of workers in public services and the environment," which opened here today. Colleagues from Great Britain, Hungary, Canada, Poland, the United States, and other countries are taking part together with Soviet representatives.

The warning against nuclear power engineering, the scientist said, is being kept up in many ways because the threat of a nuclear war has not gone away since the Hiroshima-Nagasaki tragedy. And the Chernobyl disaster, once again, clearly showed the world how catastrophic such a war could be. At the same time, it again underlined the need for a maximum increase in the reliability and safety of nuclear power systems. The production of any non-nuclear type of energy is linked with risk, but the masses of the people have a comparatively cool attitude toward defects in traditional energy systems. At the same time, news of even the slightest defect in the equipment of an atomic reactor gives rise to unnecessary fear. Mankind can come to terms with air and rail disasters, acid rain, and people being killed during explosions at chemical factories and gas depots, but reacts sharply to every case of radiation sickness. Such an exaggeration of the danger connected with nuclear power is to some extent the result of an extremely low level of knowledge in the field of radiation safety among broad circles of the population.

As far as the Chernobyl disaster is concerned, Usher Margulis said that an analysis of its consequences for the population has become a most important task which is being tackled by many teams of scientists in the USSR and abroad.

Military

Yazov Intervenes Directly in Bullying Incident

PM2510142188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 6

[N. Sautin article: "Soldier on the Run Received by the Defense Minister at IZVESTIYA's Request"]

[Text] Private S. Goleguzov went AWOL from a military unit. He made his way to the IZVESTIYA editorial office in Moscow and declared at the reception desk: "I'm not going back. I'm scared."

What had happened?

Sergey Yuryevich Goleguzov was born in 1970. He comes from Orenburg, where his father and mother are workers in the No. 3 Maintenance and Construction Administration. He also worked there until he was called for active military service in the military construction units.

The first few days of army service began with his direct commander, Junior Sergeant Kutushev, forcing the young soldier to do the dirtiest of jobs. This was done without authorization, over and above the established work schedule. And when Goleguzov tried to question the junior sergeant's orders, he was cruelly beaten up. Having undergone a lung operation before joining the army, Sergey ended up in the medical unit as a result of the beating. Kutushev was summoned by the superior commander. And he was...ticked off. They were already lying in wait for the soldier when he was released 2 days later: He was beaten up again immediately on his return to his platoon.

Zh. Otdelenova, deputy chief of the IZVESTIYA reception desk, spent several hours trying to reach by telephone anyone in the USSR Defense Ministry in a position, and duty bound, to intervene in the private's affairs. Without success. She then telephoned the minister's reception desk....

Two officers from the military construction unit appeared in the editorial office the next morning. Waving a photograph of Goleguzov and shouting: "We are looking for a dangerous criminal. Where is he hiding?" At that very moment the escaped soldier was being received by Army General D. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. We do not know how much time the minister gave him, or the content and tone of their conversation. But Colonel of Justice V. Gerasimov, chief of the Ministry of Defense Reception Desk Letters Section, announced that D. Yazov gave instructions to officers from the Military Prosecutor's Office, jointly with a USSR Ministry of Defense commission, to urgently organize a thorough investigation of the state of affairs in the military construction unit where Goleguzov and other servicemen were being taunted.

So Lieutenant General B. Popov, chief military prosecutor, reported to the minister on the results of the inspection. It was established in particular that, 2 days before Goleguzov's unauthorized departure, "Private K.M. Nazarov, cook and military construction worker, beat up his fellow military construction workers Privates S. Goleguzov, A. Novitskiy, V. Savchenko, S. Melnikov, and G. Paradna at 1300 hours in the unit's dining room, forcing them to perform drill exercises in the food issue hall.... Criminal proceedings have been instituted against Nazarov on the basis of evidence of crime as provided by Article 244, Paragraph 'b' of the RSFSR Criminal Code.

There was confirmation of the information contained in Goleguzov's report that squad commander Jr Sgt Kutushev ordered young soldiers to sweep premises out of their turn."

The chief military prosecutor also announced that, on the basis of the joint inspection's results, the USSR deputy defense minister for construction and the billeting of troops issued an order dismissing unit officers V. Pishchulin and V. Momot from their duties. Officers I. Tsvetkov and N. Novikov were warned about failing to fully meet service requirements.

It goes on: "The information contained in Goleguzov's report concerning other instances of non-regulation relations will be comprehensively checked in the course of the preliminary investigation which is being monitored by the Chief Military Prosecutor's Office."

S. Goleguzov is now undergoing checks in hospital. According to the physicians' preliminary diagnosis, his state of health is unlikely to allow the soldier to continue his service. This is the information we obtained from the Political Directorate of Military Construction Units. But we think that it is still too early to consider the case closed. We hope that this directorate's chief, Colonel General N. Kovalenko, in his reply to the editorial office, will be able to convince our readers that the minister's intervention has not only helped S. Goleguzov's fellow servicemen but has also, if only slightly, improved the situation in military construction units. It is not every day that "AWOL" privates manage to reach the defense minister's reception desk....

This incident brings to mind the following sad thought. There is no longer any secret about instances of evasion of military service and absence from barracks by soldiers tormented by the cruelty of senior soldiers and of junior and senior commanders. Desperate mothers of enlisted men in hiding somewhere come to IZVESTIYA's reception desk. Who can help these 18-year old soldiers, who have lost all faith in justice and are embittered with the whole world, who are already classed as criminals following their unauthorized departure from their unit? On whose door are they to knock? Until now, the only door has been the wide-open gates of disciplinary companies and battalions....

A recent session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo gave special attention to discipline in the Armed Forces and to the enhancement of commanders' and political organs' responsibility for educational work with personnel. The Ministry of Defense and the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate have yet to publish specific measure to impose proper order in the Army and the Navy according to regulations. But today there is hardly any point in expecting military chiefs, in a single flash of inspiration, to produce a method for improving in one fell swoop the situation in an army with millions of servicemen. It is impossible to manage with secret directives, instructions, or orders. The problem, long driven deeper inside, has now infected the entire army organism. It needs more than just surgical intervention by the Military Prosecutor's Office. It must be solved jointly, by the whole of society, because it was created by the whole of society.

To eradicate red tape, indifference, and the traditional boorishness of seniors toward juniors in the army, to finally perceive the soldier mainly as a man rather than as a living robot that marches, crawls, shoots, and shouts "Hurrah!"—is this not the only effective measure for strengthening discipline? And a conscientious discipline at that. This is what perturbs not only the worker Goleguzov family from Orenburg but all fathers and mothers whose sons are either serving in the Armed Forces or are preparing to don military uniform.

Kremlin Decree Honors Fleet Admiral Yegorov

PM2510121388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Oct 88 First Edition p 3

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree awarding order to Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov]

[Text] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on Awarding Comrade G.M. Yegorov the Order "For Services to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces" 3d Class:

It has been decided to award Flt Adm Georgiy Mikhaylovich Yegorov the order "For Services to the Motherland in the USSR Armed Forces," 3d class, for his services to the Soviet Army and Navy.

M. Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

The Kremlin, Moscow, 24 October 1988